



CITY OF PLYMOUTH



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1968





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HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor P. N. Washbourn

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. E. Baker

Aldermen Mrs. D. M. Fleury, R. Howarth, W. T. Piper

Councillors W. T. Ainsworth, Mrs. D. R. Childs, Mrs. F. E. M. Crimp,
W. H. C. Glanville, Mrs. M. S. B. Holland, E. J. Howe, G. A.
Prowse, H. J. Smyth, Mrs. E. R. Thornton, Mrs. H. M. Ward

Two members from the Local Medical Committee:

Dr. O. L. Lander, Dr. J. Nixon Morris

JOINT WELFARE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman Mrs. D. M. Fleury

Vice-Chairman: Councillor P. N. Washbourn

Aldermen Mrs. D. F. W. Innes, J. L. Luce, H. M. Pattinson, Miss
E. K. Pryor

Councillors W. T. Ainsworth, Mrs. E. Baker, B. F. Brockington,
Mrs. M. S. B. Holland, D. Mitchell, Mrs. G. M. Tucker, Mrs.
H. M. Ward

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman L. F. Paul

Vice-Chairman: Councillor R. V. Morrell

Aldermen P. Fletcher, R. G. King, Miss E. K. Pryor, F. J. Stott

Councillors E. N. A. Allen, Mrs. E. Baker, B. F. Brockington, Mrs.
D. R. Childs, R. C. Curry, Mrs. G. R. Grierson, J. S. Roxburgh,
T. E. J. Savery, C. S. Smith, T. H. L. Stanbury, Mrs. M.
Sutcliffe, Mrs. J. M. Thomas, Mrs. G. M. Tucker, Mrs. H. M.
Ward

Ten members not of the Council:

Rev. P. L. Camp, Rev. Preb. J. K. Cavell, Mr. M. J. C. Clarke,
Mrs. F. C. Clements, Mrs. B. Furzeman, Rev. Dr. C. Hann,
Mr. L. R. K. Hill, Mr. C. M. Meade-King, Rev. R. H. Norman,
Mrs. H. Woollcombe

HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical

Medical Officer of Health; Port Medical Officer; Principal School Medical Officer:

T. A. I. REES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., D. Obst., R.C.O.G., D.P.H.,
D.I.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health; Deputy Port Medical Officer;
Senior School Medical Officer:*

G. B. CARTER, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

Senior Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer:

T. R. W. FORREST, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Senior Mental Health Medical Officer:

N. R. MATHESON, M.B., Ch.B., C.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officer:

L. N. TRETHOWAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Officers:

ENID ATKINS, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. (resigned 31.12.68)

D. BAILEY, M.B., B.S.

M. H. BORTHWICK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

PATRICIA E. COUSINS, M.B., B.S.

H. W. HASKINS, M.B., Ch.B.

Consultant Physician:

(in conjunction with the Regional Hospital Board)

J. J. Y. DAWSON, M.C., M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Chest Physician:

(in conjunction with the Regional Hospital Board)

E. ASHMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dental

Principal Dental Officer:

T. S. LONGWORTH, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Dental Surgeons – School Health and Mothers and Young Children:

M. HOLLIDAY-RHODES, L.D.S., R.C.S. (commenced 6.5.68)

F. A. PEARSE, O.B.E., L.D.S.

M. S. WIDDUP, L.D.S.

C. P. WOOKEY, L.D.S., R.C.S.

(commenced 22.1.68; resigned 5.4.68)

MRS. K. J. M. YOUNG, B.D.S.

Other Staff

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. G. LOCK, M.A.P.H.I. *†‡

Port Health Inspector:

J. H. RENDELL §||¶

Senior Welfare Services Officer:

H. J. PATERNOSTER, F.I.S.W.

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse:

MISS O. J. CARPENTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.CERT.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Superintendent of Midwifery:

MISS H. E. CLUEIT, R.F.N., S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

Superintendent of District Nurses' Home:

MISS D. M. WILLIAMS, O.B.E., S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.V.CERT.

Chief Clerk:

G. G. BAKER, M.B.E., T.D.

Ambulance Officer:

R. D. SAMPSON, S.B.St.J.

Moral Welfare Officer:

MISS B. FEATHERSTON

Home Help Organiser:

MRS. D. I. FISHLEY

* Public Health Inspector's Certificate

† Meat Inspector's Certificate

‡ Sanitary Science Certificate

§ Diploma of Public Health Inspectors Education Board

|| R.S.H. Diploma for Smoke Inspectors

¶ M.O.T. Masters (F.G.) Certificate

TO THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE CITY OF PLYMOUTH

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the city for the year 1968. In this, my fourth report to you as Medical Officer of Health, there are certain matters, not necessarily contained in the body of the report, which I would draw to your attention.

PEIRSON HOUSE. This new residential home for the elderly was officially opened by The Lord Mayor, Alderman Ivor Lowe, who as past Chairman of the Health and Welfare Committee had been concerned in the planning of this home. It was also a source of joy to everybody that the Health and Welfare Committee decided to recognise the past services of my predecessor, Dr. T. Peirson, in naming the new home.

JOINT WELFARE COMMITTEE. This Committee continued to prove its value in co-ordinating the social services of the authority. The subjects considered during 1968 included homeless families, housing accommodation for the elderly, the Seeborn Report, the Green Paper on the Health Services and the effect of hire purchase debts on problem families.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. There are four infectious diseases which merit particular mention this year.

DYSENTERY. A fairly severe outbreak with 329 notifications occurred in 1968. The cases were largely confined to one area in the city and I would like to thank the general practitioners, parents and head teachers for their help and consideration in containing and controlling the outbreak. I would also like to thank the Public Health Laboratory staff for their co-operation.

TUBERCULOSIS. The increase in notification of pulmonary cases by four over 1967 is an index that the battle is by no means won. Although the figures of 51 respiratory and 11 non-respiratory cases is an improvement on the past it is not yet time for complacency but rather a time for increased vigilance.

INFLUENZA. In the summer and autumn of 1968 the national press and television gave considerable publicity to the probability, if not certainty, of an influenza epidemic due to 'Mao' or 'Hong Kong' 'flu. By studying the available epidemiological evidence I was firmly of the opinion that 1968 was not to be an epidemic year. Therefore, against the trend I advised against mass immunisation or even immunisation of special groups in my own department or the hospital service. There was no epidemic, and I am indebted to the local press and B.B.C. for their acceptance and interpretation of my views in order to allay local public concern against the exaggerated comments of the national mass media.

VENEREAL DISEASE. Reference to the appropriate section in this report will show that the national trend is being repeated in Plymouth, although to a lesser degree, in that there has been an increase in the number of patients treated for gonorrhoea. Of concern is the fact that fifteen per cent of all patients were 19 years of age or younger, and that twenty-seven per cent of the female patients were teenagers. It is evident that this is a field to which we must direct more intensive health education in the future.

FLUORIDATION. It is with considerable regret I record that the City Council in January 1968, and again in September 1969, rejected my recommendation that fluoride should be added to the public water supply, to bring it up to a level of 1 part per million. Damon Runyon said: 'The race is not always to the swift and strong – but that's the way to bet!'. Despite this, as I am by nature optimistic and since the odds against the proposition have shortened from 3 to 1 against to 2 to 1 against at the last count, I am hopeful of the future.

CONGRATULATIONS. I would like to tender my congratulations to Miss D. M. Williams, Superintendent of District Nurses on two counts. Firstly, she has been awarded the O.B.E. for her services to nursing, both locally and nationally. Secondly, her eminence in local, national and international nursing affairs has brought further recognition by her appointment as Vice-President of the Royal College of Nursing.

STAFF. In discussing the dysentery outbreak I made no mention of the work done by the public health inspectorate in the control of the outbreak. For their work, I thank them now, and would also

bring to your attention the debt we all owe to Mr. W. G. Lock, Mr. L. J. Howarth and the staff they control for the quiet, efficient and unspectacular work they perform in safeguarding the environmental health of this city. Reference to Mr. Lock's section of the report will emphasise this.

Finally, I must express my gratitude for the support and encouragement shown me by yourselves, my own staff, officers and staff of all other Corporation departments, along with all voluntary and statutory agencies in the city.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. I. REES.

HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES

PLYMOUTH

(Telephone: Plymouth 68000)

November, 1969.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area, 1968

Area in acres (Land and Inland Water) ...	...	...	19,936
Rateable value of the City ...	...	...	£10,415,495
Sum represented by the penny rate (estimated) ...	...	...	£42,722
Registrar-General's estimate of the home population ...	...	...	246,290
Number of marriages in the City during 1968 ...	...	...	3,192
Marriage rate per 1,000 of estimated home population...	...	...	12.96
Number of unemployed persons in the City area as at December, 1968:	...	...

		<i>Age</i>				
Men	...	18 and over	...	...	...	2,307
Boys	...	15 to 17	...	...	...	68
Women	...	18 and over	...	...	...	537
Girls	...	15 to 17	...	...	...	59
TOTAL						2,971

		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<i>All Deaths</i>	...	1,474	1,437	2,911	Death rate per 1,000 of estimated home population: 11.82
<i>Comparability factors</i>	Births	...	...	1.02	
	Deaths	...	...	1.01	

STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS

<i>Live Births:</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate	...	1,918	1,855	3,773	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population:
Illegitimate	...	213	155	368	16.82
		2,131	2,010	4,141	

<i>Stillbirths:</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate	...	33	27	60	Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births:
Illegitimate	...	2	5	7	15.92
		35	32	67	

Total live and still births: 4,208

Infant Deaths:

(under 1 year)	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate ...	38	28	66	
Illegitimate ...	2	3	5	
	40	31	71	
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	<div> <div>total ...</div> <div>legitimate ...</div> <div>illegitimate ...</div> </div>			<div>17.15</div> <div>17.50</div> <div>13.59</div>
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ...	...	...	...	10.14
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ...	...	...	...	9.18
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)				24.96
Maternal deaths (including abortion) ...	...	...	...	3
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births ...				0.71
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ...				8.89%

Cremation The Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity as Medical Referee of the City's crematoria, dealt with 2,122 applications for cremation during the year as compared with 1,918, in the previous year. In one case it was necessary for the Medical Referee to require a post-mortem examination before authorising cremation.

Medical Examinations of Council Employees It has been customary for many years to carry out a medical examination on all candidates for Corporation employment, requiring about 175 sessions of doctors' time per year.

On 1st July, 1968, a medical history report form was introduced on which candidates answer questions concerning their present state of health and previous medical history. If the completed form is considered satisfactory no medical examination is now required. If the answers raise any doubts concerning the candidate's health a medical examination is arranged as previously.

From three and a half to four sessions of medical officers' time per week were required in carrying out medical examinations, and it is expected that the use of this form will reduce this considerably. By the end of the year only one and a half to two sessions per week were

needed for this purpose and this should fall still lower as with fewer employees being examined those referred for re-examination one to two years after the initial examination will also be reduced.

Medical examinations will continue to be given to all new Corporation bus drivers (and this includes conductors, as they are now all potential drivers), Registered Disabled Persons applying for employment and to existing employees applying for retirement on medical grounds. A satisfactory chest X-ray examination within the previous three years is required from all who work with children.

Seven hundred and forty-two medical history report forms were received up to the end of the year and 668 were considered to be satisfactory. The remaining seventy-four indicated the need for a medical examination.

Following medical examination or scrutiny of medical report form 1,417 employees were reported on as follows as to their suitability for employment and entry to the Corporation's Sick Pay and Superannuation Schemes:

- (a) 1,186 (83.72%) were found fit for employment and entry to the schemes;
- (b) 14 (0.98%) were considered to be medically unfit for Corporation employment;
- (c) 75 (5.3%) were found to possess disabilities likely to curtail materially their working life or lead to undue absence owing to sickness. They were reported as reasonably fit for employment but not for entry to the schemes;
- (d) 142 (10%) were found to have disabilities of a temporary or remediable nature. Though unfit for entry to the schemes at the time of examination, they would probably, in most cases, become fit on re-examination after suitable treatment or a period of observation.

RETIREMENT ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

Forty employees (including four officers) were recommended, after medical examination, for retirement on medical grounds before the normal age. The average age of those retiring was 59 years 10 months, and the average length of service was 22 years 2 weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Twenty-one other medical examinations (including seven for other authorities) and sixty-seven re-examinations were also carried out in 1968.

Cancer

I am indebted to Mrs. Longstaffe, the Records Officer of the Cancer Records Bureau, for information concerning the incidence of cancer amongst Plymouth residents in respect of 1967. Information in respect of 1968 was not available when this report was printed.

PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS
ALL CASES REGISTERED, 1967

		U-15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 +	Total	Total M & F
140-148																	
Buccal Cavity	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	2	2	4	14	} 28
& Pharynx	F	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	1	-	1	2	14	
150-159																	
Digestive	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6	14	13	28	26	31	125	} 245
Organs & Peritoneum	F	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	8	11	19	20	52	120	
160-165																	
Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	12	14	23	25	17	10	108	} 130
System	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	2	5	4	2	22	
170																	
Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	} 98
	F	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	12	11	8	17	7	10	22	97	
171-181																	
Genito-urinary	M	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	2	2	12	11	18	52	} 163
Organs	F	-	-	-	1	4	10	13	13	15	12	6	13	8	16	111	
190-191																	
Skin	M	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	8	5	6	10	10	6	14	64	} 107
	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	7	3	4	5	5	13	43	
192-199																	
Other & unspecified sites	M	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	6	3	6	3	26	} 43
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	1	2	3	3	17	
200-205																	
Lymphatic & Hæmatopoietic tissues	M	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	17	} 30
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	6	13	
140-205	M	3	1	2	6	2	5	5	21	29	44	57	82	69	81	407	} 844
Total	F	-	2	2	1	7	14	27	34	41	44	44	54	51	116	437	
TOTAL	M & F	3	3	4	7	9	19	32	55	70	88	101	136	120	197		

VITAL STATISTICS—1914-1968

YEAR.	STILLBIRTHS.		INFANT MORTALITY.		NEO-MORTALITY.		MATERNAL MORTALITY.			
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.	No. of Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No. of Deaths under 4 weeks.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	SEPSIS.		OTHERS.	
							No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.
1914	51	10.02	553	109.7	215	42.68	5	0.98	22	4.32
1915	29	6.80	505	119.3	145	34.26	6	1.41	17	3.98
1916	64	14.51	394	90.6	140	32.20	4	0.90	20	4.53
1917	59	17.57	376	96.95	137	35.33	2	1.50	15	3.81
1918	133	33.24	373	96.63	132	34.20	5	1.25	14	3.50
Average	67	16.43	444	102.63	154	35.73	4	1.21	17	4.03
1919	143	33.70	352	85.85	135	32.93	5	1.18	18	4.24
1920	153	27.61	403	74.78	182	33.78	4	0.73	22	3.96
1921	?	?	347	77.52	153	34.18	3	0.67	12	2.68
1922	134	31.22	309	74.31	153	36.81	4	0.93	17	3.96
1923	129	30.33	209	50.67	102	24.74	5	1.17	12	2.82
Average	139	30.71	324	72.62	145	32.49	4	0.94	16	3.53
1924	125	32.23	306	81.53	128	34.11	6	1.54	19	4.90
1925	?	?	243	63.0	117	30.54	3	0.78	15	3.91
1926	?	?	262	71.9	106	29.12	3	0.83	8	2.19
1927	?	?	214	61.0	112	31.99	11	3.15	16	4.56
1928	149	39.64	250	69.2	121	33.53	5	1.38	17	4.71
Average	137	35.93	255	69.32	117	31.85	5	1.53	15	4.05
1929	147	40.03	210	59.5	111	31.49	6	1.76	11	2.86
1930	179	49.73	208	60.0	93	27.19	8	2.22	18	5.00
1931	128	36.00	229	66.8	102	29.77	1	0.29	8	2.33
1932	153	44.94	190	58.44	97	29.84	8	2.35	12	3.52
1933	126	37.53	188	58.16	107	33.11	7	2.08	13	3.87
Average	147	41.64	205	60.58	102	30.28	6	1.74	12	3.52
1934	118	35.5	172	53.69	91	28.41	6	1.81	8	2.40
1935	124	38.8	183	59.70	103	33.60	9	2.82	16	2.19
1936	120	37.7	171	55.86	77	25.16	5	1.57	7	1.26
1937	118	36.9	141	45.88	66	21.48	7	2.19	10	3.13
1938	140	40.6	176	53.25	87	26.32	2	0.58	5	1.45
Average	124	37.9	168	53.68	85	26.99	6	1.79	7	2.08
1939	127	35.5	145	42.04	82	23.79	2	0.55	9	2.51
1940	117	34.2	197	59.69	95	28.83	7	2.04	4	1.17
1941	82	32.3	178	77.49	75	30.57	2	0.84	4	1.68
1942	87	29.9	146	51.82	85	30.17	2	0.69	8	2.75
1943	103	31.7	118	37.53	57	18.13	5	1.54	7	2.15
Average	103	32.7	157	53.71	79	26.29	4	1.13	6	2.05
1944	99	27.6	139	39.98	80	23.01	3	0.84	4	1.12
1945	111	28.2	214	55.96	112	29.28	3	0.76	14	3.56
1946	101	23.09	197	46.11	113	26.45	1	0.22	5	1.14
1947	97	21.14	224	49.88	127	28.28	-	-	3	0.65
1948	82	19.91	120	29.73	80	19.82	1	0.24	1	0.48
Average	98	23.99	179	44.33	102	25.37	2	0.41	5	1.34
1949	98	25.34	129	34.23	75	19.89	-	-	5	1.29
1950	68	18.88	104	29.43	67	18.96	1	0.27	3	0.83
1951	89	23.98	121	33.41	77	21.26	-	-	2	0.54
1952	81	22.70	103	29.53	73	20.94	-	-	3	0.84
1953	75	20.17	98	26.90	62	17.02	1	0.27	5	1.34
Average	82	22.21	111	30.70	71	19.61	1	0.11	3	0.97
1954	90	24.52	101	28.21	71	19.83	-	-	4	1.09
1955	73	20.22	73	20.65	52	14.71	-	-	3	0.83
1956	86	23.80	62	17.58	46	13.05	-	-	1	0.27
1957	69	18.73	81	22.41	59	16.32	-	-	1	0.27
1958	73	19.60	74	20.26	49	13.42	-	-	2	0.54
Average	78	21.37	78	21.82	55	15.47	-	-	2	0.60
1959	80	21.42	79	21.61	58	15.86	-	-	3	0.80
1960	67	17.86	85	23.08	64	17.38	-	-	-	-
1961	46	12.26	75	20.24	56	15.11	-	-	-	-
1962	66	17.26	79	21.03	59	15.70	-	-	-	-
1963	54	13.77	78	20.17	49	12.67	-	-	-	-
Average	63	16.51	79	21.23	57	15.34	-	-	-	-
1964	63	16.15	60	15.63	40	10.42	-	-	-	-
1965	51	13.36	61	16.20	38	10.09	-	-	1	0.26
1966	50	12.91	71	18.58	49	12.82	1	0.26	2	0.51
1967	66	16.24	66	16.51	41	10.26	-	-	1	0.25
1968	67	15.92	71	17.15	42	10.14	-	-	3	0.71

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS AND CAUSES, 1968

AS CLASSIFIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL

CAUSE OF DEATH	under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 1 year		1-4 years		5-14 years		15-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years		45-54 years		55-64 years		65-74 years		75 years and over		Total all ages	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Enteritis & other diarrhoeal diseases	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	3	2
Other tuberculosis, including late effects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	5	-
Malignant neoplasm - stomach ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	5	-	4	3	20	5	8	11	40	20
Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	15	2	33	7	49	8	15	3	114	20
Malignant neoplasm - breast ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	13	-	13	-	7	-	14	-	53
Malignant neoplasm - uterus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	-	9	-	3	-	21
Leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	12
Other malignant neoplasms, etc. ...	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	5	2	14	15	28	28	56	37	43	42	154	125
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	5	3
Diabetes mellitus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	7	8	6	7	15	19
Avitaminoses, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other endocrine, etc., diseases ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	7
Anaemias	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	4
Other diseases of blood, etc. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Mental disorders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	4
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Other diseases of nervous system,etc.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	3	2	3	2	3	6	15	13
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	4	3	5	3	2	2	6	17	17
Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	5	5	11	7	16	24	37	37
Ischæmic heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	3	40	3	126	27	149	78	108	177	433	289
Other forms of heart disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	4	13	23	37	61	57	89
Cerebrovascular disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	4	2	3	8	8	28	28	47	69	87	157	176	269
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	9	15	16	22	59	47	86
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	5	7	7	9
Pneumonia	-	2	10	8	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	-	1	6	11	4	24	26	46	89	98	140
Bronchitis and emphysema ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	22	5	32	9	36	19	94	35
Asthma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	2	1	-	4	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	1	3	7	9	14
Peptic ulcer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	3	5	2	8	7
Appendicitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	8	5	9
Cirrhosis of liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	4	2
Other diseases of digestive system...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	7	13	9	17
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	3	1	7	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	7	-
Other diseases - genito-urinary system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	6	5	6	9	15
Other complications - pregnancy,etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	9
Congenital anomalies	6	4	4	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	10
Birth injury - difficult labour, etc.	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6
Other causes of perinatal mortality	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	13	8	15
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	6
All other accidents	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	3	6	11	12
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	2	4	3	-	-	4	2	1	15	9
All other external causes	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	1	2	-	1	7	7
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	24	18	16	13	6	5	5	6	14	4	17	16	33	20	115	76	302	170	456	346	486	763	1474	1437

CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN AT THE HOE, PLYMOUTH, DURING THE YEAR 1968

	1968	1967	Records and Averages
TEMPERATURES:			
Maximum	78.9 (1st July)	78.7 (12th July)	87.0‡ (16.8.47 and 12.7.23)
Minimum	25.7 (10th Jan.)	22.2 (11th Dec.)	16.0‡ (29.1.47 and 1.2.47)
Mean	51.4	51.2	51.5***
Daily Range	10.9	10.1	10.7***
Relative Humidity ...	83%	83%	81%***
EARTH TEMPERATURES:			
Earth 1 ft. deep ...	53.1	53.1	52.3*
Earth 4 ft. deep ...	53.5	53.4	52.8**
Minimum on Grass ...	16.5 (10th Jan.)	19.4 (11th Dec.)	5.0‡ (2.2.56)
SEA TEMPERATURE:			
Mean 6 ft. deep ...	52.5	53.3	53.3*
RAINFALL:			
Total during Year ...	44.32"	36.76"	37.62"***
Greatest Fall in One Day	1.65" (27th June)	1.02" (18th Dec.)	2.55"‡ (15.8.52)
Number of Rain Days	188	200	190 ***
SUNSHINE:			
Total Number of Hours	1547.5	1572.2	1684.6***
Greatest Daily Amount	14.8 (10th June)	14.3 (16th June and 10th July)	15.3‡ (3.6.06, 5.6.57, 28.6.66)
Number of Sunless Days	81	79	63***
WIND:			
Prevailing Direction ...	SW	SW	SW ***
Highest Gust m.p.h. ...	67 (22nd Dec.)	72 (27th Oct.)	96‡ (8.3.28)

‡ Denotes an Absolute Record.

* Denotes a 55 Year Average.

** Denotes a 37 Year Average.

*** Denotes a 60 Year Average.

SOME FEATURES OF THE WEATHER DURING 1968

Sunshine The amount of sunshine recorded for the year was 137 hours below the sixty years' average; the summer months, with the exception of July, were all below average, May and June particularly so, with total hours down by thirty-two and forty respectively. July sunshine was above average but was marred by the unsettled conditions.

Rainfall The rainfall measured for the year of 44.32 inches was appreciably above the sixty years' average, the wettest months being April, June, July, September and December with 3.52, 5.41, 4.51, 4.71 and 5.65 inches respectively. At 5.41 inches it was the wettest June on record, the previous wettest being June 1912 with 5.02 inches. Relative humidity was around the sixty years' average and six thunderstorms occurred during the year. There were three falls of snow during the year – one in February, one in April and one in December – none of which laid.

Temperatures The mean temperature for 1968 was identical with the sixty years' average. The mean earth temperatures one foot deep and four feet deep were slightly above average, and the mean sea temperature was slightly below the fifty-five years' average. Ground frost occurred in January, February, March, April, May, November and December for 15, 22, 15, 12, 7, 7 and 17 days respectively, but there was an absence of severe wintry conditions.

Wind There were ten days of gale during the year, most of which occurred in September, November and December. Winds were predominantly from the south west.

The highest gust for the year was 67 m.p.h. on 22nd December.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Senior Medical Officer:

DR. T. R. W. FORREST

Births

The number of notified and registered live births in 1968 was 5,218 and after adjustment for inward and outward transfers 4,198. The Registrar General's allocation of live births was 4,141, making the birth rate for the year 16.8; the estimated rate for England and Wales being 16.9.

On the Registrar General's allocation, 8.9 per cent of live births were illegitimate.

There were 4,049 live births in institutions of which 1,078 were outward transfers, leaving 2,971 belonging to Plymouth. The number of domiciliary live births was 1,169, which included three outward transfers.

	<i>Notified and Registered</i>	<i>Adjusted by Transfers</i>	<i>Allocated</i>
Total live births (legitimate and illegitimate)	5,218	4,198	4,141
Total stillbirths (legitimate and illegitimate)	90	70	67
	<u>* 5,308</u>	<u>4,268</u>	<u>4,208</u>
Illegitimate births—live ...	342	308	368
—stillbirths	7	6	7
	<u>349</u>	<u>314</u>	<u>375</u>

*PLACE OF CONFINEMENT

Own home – Municipal midwife	886
Own home – Municipal midwife with doctor present	273
Own home – private midwife	1
Alexandra Maternity Home – midwife	412
Alexandra Maternity Home – midwife with doctor present	280
Devonport Maternity Home – midwife	478
Devonport Maternity Home – midwife with doctor present	37
Freedom Fields Hospital – midwife	1,996
Freedom Fields Hospital – midwife with doctor present	839
Mayflower Mother and Baby Home – midwife	26
Devonport General Hospital – notified by Registrar	1
Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse – notified by Registrar	1
Found in disused reservoir – notified by Registrar	1
B.B.A. at home (hospital booking)	10
B.B.A. at home – doctor only present	1
	<u>†5,242</u>

† *Multiple births counted as one*

PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS CONFINED IN PLYMOUTH:

At home	...	...	...	...	...	1,168 (28.1%)
In hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2,993 (71.9%)
						<u>4,161</u>

BIRTH RATES FROM 1920

<i>Year</i>					<i>England & Wales</i>	<i>Plymouth</i>
1920-29 Average	...	...	...	...		18.9
1930-39 Average	...	...	...	...		15.4
1940-49 Average	...	...	...	...	16.9	21.6
1950-59 Average	...	...	...	...	15.7	16.5
1960	...	...	...	...	17.1	17.0
1961	...	...	...	...	17.4	17.4
1962	...	...	...	...	18.0	17.9
1963	...	...	...	...	18.2	18.4
1964	...	...	...	...	18.4	18.0
1965	...	...	...	...	18.0	17.7
1966	...	...	...	...	17.7	17.9
1967	...	...	...	...	17.2	16.7
1968	...	...	...	...	16.9	16.8

Stillbirths Ninety stillbirths were notified and registered, 69 of these belonging to Plymouth. The Registrar General's allocation was 67, and on this the stillbirth rate was 15.9, the England and Wales estimated rate being 14.3.

STILLBIRTH RATE		
YEAR	ENGLAND AND WALES	PLYMOUTH
	<i>Per 1,000 births</i>	<i>Per 1,000 births</i>
1959	20.7	21.4
1960	19.7	17.9
1961	18.7	12.3
1962	18.1	17.3
1963	17.3	13.8
1964	16.3	16.2
1965	15.7	13.4
1966	15.3	12.9
1967	14.8	16.2
1968	14.3	15.9

Number of notified stillbirths – Institutional						85
Freedom Fields Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	82
Alexandra Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	...	1
Devonport Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mayflower Mother and Baby Home	...	...	...	...	...	—
Devonport General Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	1
– Domiciliary....						5
						—
						90
Less outward transfers	....	....	....	....	....	21
						—
						69
Inward transfers	....	....	....	....	....	1
						—
Plymouth stillbirths	....	....	....	....	....	70
						—

The following is an analysis of the registered causes of stillbirths:

Abnormalities of umbilical cord	...	...	...	...	...	10
Placental insufficiency	...	...	...	...	...	6
Placental separation	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foetal anoxia	...	...	...	...	...	9
Hydrops foetalis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hæmolytic anæmia of foetus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accidental A.P.H.	...	...	...	...	...	4
Intra uterine death	...	...	...	...	...	9
Macerated foetus	...	...	...	...	...	2
Intra uterine pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anencephaly	...	...	...	...	...	9
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	2
Large meningocele	...	...	...	...	...	1
Multiple congenital abnormalities	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gross prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	2
No obvious causes found	...	...	...	...	...	8
						—
						70
						—

Infant Mortality

The Registrar General allocated 71 infant deaths to Plymouth, giving an infant mortality rate of 17.2; the provisional rate for England and Wales being 18.3.

The early neonatal mortality rate is 9.2, the neonatal mortality rate 10.1, and the perinatal mortality rate 25.0. (The Freedom Fields Maternity Unit perinatal mortality rate was 47.5, the Alexandra Maternity Home 3.0, Devonport Maternity Home 4.3, and the Domiciliary 8.5.) The provisional perinatal mortality rate for England and Wales was 24.7.

The following is an analysis of the causes of death in the first week of life:

Respiratory distress syndrome	...	...	...	...	11
Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	1
Accidental suffocation by bedclothes	...	...	...	1	
Meconium aspiration	...	...	...	...	1
Multiple congenital abnormalities	...	...	...	...	5
Anencephaly	...	...	...	...	2
Rhesus incompatibility	...	...	...	...	4
Gross prematurity	...	...	...	...	8
Bronchopneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Brain damage	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary and gastrointestinal hæmorrhage	...	...	...	1	
					37

Between 1 week and 1 month of age, there were three deaths due to congenital heart disease, and one due to bronchopneumonia.

Between 1 month and 1 year of age nineteen of the thirty deaths were ascribed to bronchopneumonia and six to heart disease.

Between 1 year and 5 years, one of the eleven deaths was due to motor accident and one to accidental tightening of the clothing around the neck. The remainder were due to bronchopneumonia or other causes.

				<i>Deaths under 1 month</i>	<i>Deaths 0-1 years</i>	<i>Deaths 1-5 years</i>	<i>Total deaths under 5 yrs</i>
1959	...	...	...	59	78	15	93
1960	...	...	...	66	85	7	92
1961	...	...	...	56	75	20	95
1962	...	...	...	59	79	8	87
1963	...	...	...	49	78	13	91
1964	...	...	...	40	60	8	68
1965	...	...	...	38	61	12	73
1966	...	...	...	49	71	8	79
1967	...	...	...	41	66	8	74
1968	...	...	...	41	71	11	82

Care of
Premature
Infants

The total number of live born premature babies belonging to Plymouth was 268. 6.7 per cent of the total notified live births were premature and of those belonging to Plymouth 6.4 per cent. The percentage surviving at 1 month, including 9 inward transfers, was 88.8 and the premature neonatal mortality rate was 104.5.

Neonatal mortality rates in premature babies:

1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145.8
1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157.3
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157.2
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159.1
1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101.3
1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.0
1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78.1
1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101.5
1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.5
1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104.5

DOMICILIARY PREMATURE BABY NURSING SERVICE

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE—

Total number of babies attended	...	...	...	291
Premature babies (i.e. 5½ lb. or under)	...	...	...	218
(a) Born on district and nursed at home entirely	...	...	...	28
(b) Born on district and transferred to hospital	...	...	...	10
(c) Born in hospital and discharged for home nursing when 4 lb. 6 oz. or over	...	...	...	180
Difficult feeders (i.e. babies weighing over 5½ lb. at birth but immature, or presenting feeding difficulties)	...	...	...	73

PREMATURE BABIES BORN ON DISTRICT AND NURSED AT HOME ENTIRELY

Weight Group	No. of babies	Average duration of nursing	Illnesses in first month	Mortality in first month
Over 4 lbs. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs....	6	28 days	—	—
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs. ...	22	18 days	—	—

The statistical summaries which follow deal with all Plymouth's premature babies, whether born at home or in hospital.

Analysis of probable causes of prematurity:

Multiple pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Spontaneous premature rupture of membranes	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Induction for supposed post maturity	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Induction for other reasons:							
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Hypertension	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rhesus-antibodies	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
A.P.H.:							
Accidental	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Placenta praevia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pre-eclamptic toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
At term, but underweight	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
History of premature labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Caesarian section	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Threatened abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Myxœdema	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pyelitis in pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hydramnios	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Placental insufficiency	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Breech cord presentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pelvic disproportion	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hypertension	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abnormal presentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infected placenta	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cause unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	114

268

PLYMOUTH PREMATURE OR UNDERWEIGHT BABIES

	Total belonging to Plymouth	Died within 24 hours	Died 1-28 days	Left Plymouth within 28 days	Surviving and living in Plymouth at 28 days	Died after 28th day and up to 31.12.68	Left Plymouth after 28th day and up to 31.12.68	Surviving and living in Plymouth at 31.12.68
Institutional premature infants	229 (I.T. 9)	18	7	3	201 (I.T. 9)	4 (I.T. 1)	4	193 (I.T. 8)
Domiciliary premature infants	39	2	1	-	36	-	1	35
TOTALS ...	268 (I.T. 9)	20	8	3	*237 (I.T. 9)	4 (I.T. 1)	5	228 (I.T. 8)

* Surviving at one month ... 88.8%
(including inward transfers)

Legitimate ...	...	239	Male	...	139
Illegitimate ...	...	29	Female	...	129
		—			—
		268			268

See following Table for more detailed information.

PREMATURE LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS BELONGING TO PLYMOUTH
GROUPED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT

Weight at birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS	
	Born at home or in a nursing home													
	Born in hospital			Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home			Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Died				
	Total births	Died		Total births	Died		Total births	within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days		in 7 and under 28 days
		within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days		in 7 and under 28 days	in 1 and under 7 days								
1. 2 lb. 3 oz. or less	6	4	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	8	1		
2. Over 2lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz. ...	14	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1		
3. Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. ...	42 (I.T. 1)	4	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	10	-		
4. Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. ...	45 (I.T. 2)	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	3	-		
5. Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. ...	122 (I.T. 6)	6	-	1	-	22	3	-	-	-	5	-		
TOTALS ...	229 (I.T. 9)	18	6	1	-	29	10	2	1	-	38	2		

CHILD WELFARE SESSIONS

	Crown- hill	Devon- port Park	Efford	Erne- settle	Ham	Honic- knowle	Hooe	Laira	Peverell	Plympton	Plym- stock	St. Budeaux	Seven Trees	South- way	Stone- house	Tamerlon Foliot	Whit- leigh	Totals
Number of sessions held	53	101	51	53	101	50	24	51	104	101	102	104	152	103	51	24	51	1,276
Number of attendances: 0-1 year { 1st attend. { Re-attend. 1-2 years ... 2-5 years ...	243 1,389 266 94	379 2,335 252 98	115 813 230 177	57 473 225 205	210 1,710 382 373	114 1,038 267 155	33 294 102 116	82 902 272 241	311 2,433 518 347	341 3,705 991 514	264 2,509 637 392	344 2,509 499 216	492 4,220 613 280	238 1,579 403 404	219 1,512 218 234	81 605 152 144	107 825 162 209	3,630 28,851 6,189 4,199
TOTAL ...	1,992	3,064	1,335	960	2,675	1,574	545	1,497	3,609	5,551	3,802	3,568	5,605	2,624	2,183	982	1,303	42,869
Average attendance per session ...	37.6	30.3	26.2	18.1	26.5	31.5	22.7	29.4	34.7	55.0	37.3	34.3	36.9	25.5	42.8	40.9	25.5	33.6
Doctors' consultations ...	730	930	446	482	947	462	277	308	1,172	750	1,314	1,156	1,860	844	681	313	465	13,137
Vaccination and Immunisation: Number of attendances at combined sessions ...	-	-	685	415	-	-	214	527	-	1,087	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,928

Child Welfare Centres At our seventeen Child Welfare Centres the average attendance per session was 33.6.

For details see table on page 25a.

Welfare Foods Service At the end of the year there were twenty-four distribution centres, seventeen of these being in our Child Welfare Centres. We are grateful to members of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service and others for their help.

Summary of issues:

				<i>National Dried Milk</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil</i>	<i>Vitamin A and D Tablets</i>	<i>Orange Juice</i>
				<i>cartons</i>	<i>bottles</i>	<i>packets</i>	<i>bottles</i>
1967	...	...	...	46,823	4,174	3,018	59,005
1968	...	...	...	32,370	3,843	2,967	58,616

Notification of Congenital Malformations Congenital malformations noticeable at birth continued to be notified with the birth and were reported to the Registrar General as follows:

Anencephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Spina bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Spinal deformity	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Absence (L) pinna and meatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cleft lip and palate	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hypospadias	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Polydactyly	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Talipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Gross deformity all limbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malformed peripheral circulatory system					...	...	1
Multiple malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Down's syndrome	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							33

Handicapped Children

Forty-six children reached the age of 5 during the year with handicaps persisting as follows:

Spina bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mental subnormality	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Deafness	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Congenital heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Syndactyly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Talipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Albinism	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cretinism	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Down's syndrome	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Strabismus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hypoplasia of kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebral palsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coeliac disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Antenatal

Attendances were as shown in the tables.

Five hundred and seventy-four Kahn tests and 601 Hæmoglobin estimations were made on specimens taken in the clinics.

The number of antenatal patients in the area whose specimens passed through the Plymouth Blood Transfusion Sub-Centre and were tested for Syphilis was 5,629. Seven specimens were confirmed positive.

Postnatal

The postnatal session is combined with one of our antenatal sessions. Six women out of nine attended, three requiring advice.

Hospital Maternity Homes

One thousand, one hundred and twenty-two Plymouth women were admitted to the Alexandra and Devonport Maternity Homes for confinement on social as distinct from medical grounds.

Chest Radiography of Expectant Mothers

Four hundred and twenty-two expectant mothers attended Beaumont House or the Mass Radiography Centre for chest X-ray.

ANTENATAL CLINICS – MIDWIVES' SESSIONS

	<i>Crownhill</i>	<i>Devonport Park</i>	<i>Efford</i>	<i>Ernesettle</i>	<i>Ham</i>	<i>Honick- nowle</i>	<i>Peverell</i>	<i>St. Budeaux</i>	<i>Seven Trees</i>	<i>Southway</i>	<i>Stone- house</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of Midwives' sessions held	98	51	51	51	103	51	53	51	104	51	51	715
1st attendances	75	111	43	37	143	97	81	72	98	117	86	960
Re-attendances	263	488	184	197	526	325	313	293	671	348	529	4,137
Total attendances	338	599	227	234	669	422	394	365	769	465	615	5,097
Average attendance per session ...	3.4	11.7	4.5	4.6	6.5	8.3	7.4	7.2	7.4	9.1	12.1	7.1
Number of transfers from 1967 ...	25	26	16	10	56	37	34	30	43	30	29	336
Total number of women attending during 1968	100	137	59	47	199	134	115	102	141	147	115	1,296

ANTENATAL CENTRES - MEDICAL SESSIONS

	<i>Crownhill</i>	<i>Devonport Park</i>	<i>Ham</i>	<i>St. Budeaux</i>	<i>Seven Trees</i>	<i>Stonehouse</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of Medical Officers' sessions held	51	51	53	48	102	50	355
1st attendances	57	92	64	21	211	139	584
Re-attendances	243	366	237	83	903	376	2,208
Miscellaneous (Bloods { 1st attendances only) re-	8	108	59	49	14	128	366
	-	46	22	11	1	17	97
Total attendances ... { 1st re-	65 243	200 412	123 259	70 94	225 904	267 393	950 2,305
Average attendance per session	6.0	12.0	7.2	3.4	11.1	13.2	9.2
Number of transfers from 1967	17	22	8	2	31	27	107
Total number of women attending during 1968 { A.N. { Misc.	74 } 82 8 }	114 } 222 108 }	72 } 131 59 }	23 } 72 49 }	242 } 256 14 }	166 } 294 128 }	691 } 1,057 366 }

Relaxation and
Mothercraft
Classes

Classes were held at Crownhill, Peverell, Plympton, Plymstock, St. Budeaux, Seven Trees and Stonehouse Centres, and were well attended.

Attendances were as follows:

Centre	Number of sessions	Number of first attendances	Number of reattendances	Average attendance per session
Crownhill ...	51	115	700	16.0
Peverell ...	51	124	656	15.3
Plympton ...	52	91	346	8.4
Plymstock ...	51	152	461	12.0
St. Budeaux ...	51	128	796	18.1
Seven Trees ...	51	176	881	20.7
Stonehouse ...	52	125	724	16.3

Supervision
of Midwives

Number notifying their intention to practise, 126
Number practising in the area at 31.12.68, 90

	<i>As Midwife</i>			
Municipal (including non-medical supervisor of midwives)				32
Alexandra Maternity Home	...	...	...	11
Freedom Fields Hospital	...	...	...	39
Devonport Maternity Home	...	...	...	8
Mayflower Mother and Baby Home	...	...	...	—
				90
				==

Approximately 73 per cent of deliveries, district and institutional, were attended by midwives only.

Maternity and
Nursing Homes

There were 108 chronic sick beds and 39 beds for unmarried mothers on the register at the end of the year.

Maternal
Mortality

Five deaths occurred in Plymouth in 1968. Two cases did not belong to the city, and the others were due to renal failure, hæmorrhage during forceps delivery, and pulmonary embolism.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

YEAR	ENGLAND AND WALES		PLYMOUTH	
	Per 1,000 total births		Per 1,000 total births	
	<i>Including Abortions</i>	<i>Excluding Abortions</i>	<i>Including Abortions</i>	<i>Excluding Abortions</i>
1959	0.38	0.32	0.80	0.53
1960	0.39	0.31	Nil	Nil
1961	0.33	0.27	Nil	Nil
1962	0.35	0.28	Nil	Nil
1963	0.28	0.22	Nil	Nil
1964	0.25	0.20	Nil	Nil
1965	0.25	0.19	0.26	0.26
1966	0.26	0.20	0.77	0.51
1967	0.20	0.16	0.25	0.25
1968	0.24	0.18	0.71	0.71

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There were 5 cases notified during the year.

Family Planning

The Family Planning Association continued to provide sessions at Honicknowle, Plympton, Plymstock, Seven Trees and Stonehouse centres, and act as the Agent of the City Council in making available this service.

We are grateful to the Branch Organising Secretary for the following figures:

Number of clinics held	...	...	...	...	267
Number of new cases	...	...	...	...	839
Number of check visits	...	...	...	...	3,741
Number who attended for supplies	...	...	...	...	1,753
Number treated free on medical grounds	...	...	...	...	9
Total number treated free (including medical)	...	...	...	...	215

There were no special clinics for the unmarried.

The term 'new case' usually refers to patients who have not attended a clinic before. It does not refer to a woman who is already a patient and who is making her first visit to the clinic during the current year.

Cervical
Cytology
Service

The service for taking cervical smears and examining the breasts of women continued. By the end of this year 7,509 women had been examined, and 31 positives requiring further investigation had been found. This service is available by applying to the Medical Officer of Health. Examination of the smears is performed by the Plymouth Clinical Area Laboratory.

Day Nursery

Arrangements at the nursery continued as in previous years.

The number of children on the register was 53 at the beginning of the year and 37 at the end of the year.

	0-2 years	2-5 years
Number of children admitted during the year	13	31*
Number of children discharged during the year	6*	54
Number of children registered at the end of the year	7	30
Average daily attendance	6.8	32.1

* Excludes 10 transfers to 2-5 year group

Residential
Nurseries

Visits were made as necessary by the staff to the residential nurseries.

Nurseries
and Child
Minders
(Regulation)
Act, 1948

At the end of the year there were 39 day nursery registrations providing 975 places, but 37 of these registrations related to playgroups or similar. There were 35 child-minders registered providing 214 places, 19 of these child-minders offered playgroup rather than daily minding facilities.

The majority of places provided were therefore for part-day care. However, the amendment of the Act contained in the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, which became operative towards the end of the year, had the effect of requiring many daily minders of one or two children only, previously excluded, to be registered and supervised. This has added greatly to the work of the Superintendent Health Visitor, her Deputy and the Senior Medical Officer. All supervisory visits after registration are done by these officers. The clerical staff have assisted nobly in this extra task, and registration procedure has been streamlined.

REPORT OF MISS B. FEATHERSTON
Social Worker

**Welfare of
Unmarried
Mothers and
their babies**

There has been a slight decrease in the number of new cases reported during 1968 although the number of babies placed for adoption remains exactly the same, i.e. 75. Of these, 24 babies went to the Western National Adoption Society, Bath, 30 to the London Borough of Bexley, 9 to the Children Department, 7 to the Roman Catholic Adoption Society, and 5 to the Exeter Diocesan Adoption Society.

We are still in need of homes for girls who wish to keep their babies and require temporary accommodation with the child. The ideal situation is for the girl and her child to be absorbed back into the family. It is in these cases that the mother is most likely to succeed in bringing up her child. In many cases girls are forced to part with their babies because of difficulties with accommodation.

We are grateful to those families in Plymouth who are willing to take in pregnant girls. They are a great help and see the girls through a very difficult period. It is surprising the number of girls who keep in touch with the families with whom they have been boarded out.

We very much appreciate the help the Buttle Trust gives to girls who are trying to keep their babies on limited incomes. The total amount granted during 1968 was £395. The Buttle Trust are no longer making yearly grants, but are paying small amounts quarterly instead.

Dr. Barnardo's as always have been a great help by taking babies who are not suitable for immediate adoption, and often help out financially.

We wish to express our thanks to Mr. Geoffrey Leatherby, Justice of the Peace; the St. John Ambulance Brigade; to Commander Goodall of Naval Welfare; Colour-Sergeant Pearson, Royal Marine Welfare; and to hospital staff and general practitioners.

The following is a summary of the work done:

Cases on hand from 1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	365
Cases reported in 1968							
Unmarried mothers	...	...	...	...	...	257	
Married women with illegitimate children	...	...	...	...	...	44	
Cases reopened in 1968							
Unmarried mothers	...	...	...	...	...	13	
Married women with illegitimate children	...	...	...	...	...	9	
						—	323

Reported by:

Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	58	
Children Officer	...	...	...	...	6	
General practitioners	...	...	...	...	89	
Social workers	...	...	...	...	51	
City Police	...	...	...	...	3	
Hospital Almoners	...	...	...	...	7	
Department of Health and Social Security	...	...	...	...	2	
Probation Officer	...	...	...	...	4	
Guild of Social Service	...	...	...	...	2	
Themselves and others interested	...	...	...	...	101	
Total cases dealt with in 1968						688
Number of interviews	...	...	...	...	...	1,642
Number of visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,797

Assistance given as follows:—

Taken to Homes:

'Beacon Lodge,' London	...	...	...	...	1	
'Mayflower,' Plymouth	...	...	...	...	5	
'Morwenna,' Penzance	...	...	...	...	4	
'St. Nicholas,' Exeter	...	...	...	...	1	
'St. Olave's,' Exeter	...	...	...	...	11	
'Woodside,' Plymouth	...	...	...	...	4	
					—	26

Babies:

Restored to mother	...	...	...	...	21	
Foster homes	...	...	...	...	115	
Adoptions	...	...	...	...	75	
Residential nurseries	...	...	...	...	2	
Sent into care	...	...	...	...	5	
Sent to Dr. Barnardo's	...	...	...	...	6	
					—	224
Helped and advised	...	...	...	...	...	81
Passed to other social workers	...	...	...	...	...	21
Returned to parents' home town	...	...	...	...	...	4
Work obtained for	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sent to lawyer	...	...	...	...	...	44
Sent to Court	...	...	...	...	...	1
Affiliation investigations	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grants, etc., administered	...	...	...	...	...	132
Accommodation found for	...	...	...	...	...	45
Kept in touch with through correspondence	...	...	...	...	...	71

REPORT OF MISS H. E. CLUEIT

Superintendent of Midwifery Service

Municipal Midwifery Service

Staff Establishment:

Superintendent, Tutor to the Second Period Midwifery Training School and Deputy Superintendent, 36 District Midwives, 20 Pupil Midwives.

Staff on 31st December, 1968: 1 Superintendent, 1 Tutor and Deputy Superintendent, 30 District Midwives, 13 Pupil Midwives.

During 1968 the number of domiciliary births decreased but the number of mothers and babies who were discharged from maternity units showed an increase. Despite this, however, the number of district midwives in post at the end of the year was adequate to cope with the total work load.

Seven midwives resigned during the year. Miss F. Downing retired after twenty-five years of service in Plymouth and Miss M. Eagle after fourteen years. The other midwives resigned for personal reasons, employment with other authorities or to work abroad.

Out of the total number of district midwives, two with special training continued to care for premature babies and those who need special care, supervising babies discharged from hospital in addition to those born at home.

Twenty-three pupil midwives from the second period training school entered the examination of the Central Midwives Board and twenty were successful at their first attempt. All were resident in the Nurses' Hostel, 52 Durnford Street, Plymouth, during their six months' training period.

During the year eighteen students who were studying at the local hospitals for the Obstetric Nurse Training Course each spent a day with a district midwife and observed the care of mothers and babies in their own homes in addition to other aspects of community care.

Six district midwives attended Post Graduate Courses approved by the Central Midwives Board and four attended courses on 'Teaching in Preparation for Parenthood'.

The number of teaching district midwives approved by the Central Midwives Board on 31st December, 1968, was thirteen.

Two district midwives attended a part-time course in preparation for the Midwife Teachers' Diploma Examination during the year and both will enter the examination in 1969.

In October, 1968, two district midwives were attached to two groups of general practitioners in the City and this scheme may be extended where practical in 1969.

The following is a summary of the work done throughout the year :

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES:

Number of cases attended:

(a)	Doctor not booked but present at delivery	...	1	
(b)	Doctor not booked and not present at delivery	...	10	
(c)	Doctor booked and present at delivery	...	273	
(d)	Doctor booked but not present at delivery	...	875	
			—	1,159

Number of cases booked	1,563
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Number of gas and oxygen, and trilene administrations:

					<i>Gas and Trilene Oxygen</i>	
(a)	Doctor present at delivery	...	...	...	159	100
(b)	Doctor not present at delivery	...	...	...	484	257
					—	—
					643	357
					—	—
						1,000

Number of instrumental deliveries:

(a)	Doctor not booked	...	...	...	...	—
(b)	Doctor booked	...	...	...	...	10
						—
						10

Number of emergency deliveries	11
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of antenatal home visits by midwives	14,297
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

Number of clinic attendances by midwives	1,861
--	-----	-----	-----	-------

Number of accouchement sets issued	1,337
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Number of early discharge packs issued	396
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

REPORT OF MISS O. J. CARPENTER

Superintendent Health Visitor

Health Visiting Service

Staff Establishment:

Superintendent, Deputy and 33 Health Visitors.

Staff on 31st December, 1968: 1 Superintendent, 1 Deputy Superintendent, 29 Full-time Health Visitors, 4 Part-time Health Visitors.

Miss W. D. Thorogood was appointed Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor and commenced duty on 12th February, 1968. Nine health visitors resigned for various reasons – marriage, confinement, husbands being posted away from Plymouth, promotion, etc. The staff complement was balanced by appointments of Student Health Visitors after qualification, also inward transfer of staff from other authorities.

Training Refresher Courses

All health visitor students at Plymouth College of Technology were successful in their examinations.

Two sponsored students are now working in Canada, and the remainder returned to their sponsoring authorities. Bursaries were granted to a further seven students who opted to train locally as health visitors.

Student health visitors from other training schools came to Plymouth for further practical experience not otherwise available.

Two health visitors trained as field work instructors, and were allocated students at present undergoing training. Four others studied a variety of subjects, including geriatric care.

The Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor attended a Superintendent's Course. Another member attended the Annual Conference at Edinburgh.

A local study day for all members of the staff was arranged at the College of Technology, and the visiting lecturers presented papers on a variety of subjects including books for pre-school children.

A Geriatric liaison Health Visitor was appointed and commenced duty on 1st July, 1968. The demand for her services quickly increased and she works closely with the statutory and voluntary bodies.

**Youth
Groups**

Health visitor liaison with a youth group has resulted in many useful discussions.

**General
Health
Visiting**

The high standard of health visiting has been maintained and an increased liaison with other field workers. The monthly staff meetings afford the opportunities for the exchange of ideas. Periodic case conferences with Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officers, Health Visitors, School Nurses, the Psychiatrist and Psychiatric Social Workers of the Nuffield Child Guidance Clinic continue to be held, and are of immense value and benefit to all members of the staff.

Summary of cases visited:

Diabetics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440
Tubercular households	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Infectious disease households	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Aged (65 or over)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630
Mentally disordered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Discharges from general hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Children:								
Born in 1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,269	
Born in 1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,710	
Born in 1963 to 1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,717	
							————	17,696
Number of home visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,917

REPORT OF MR. T. S. LONGWORTH

Principal Dental Officer

Dental Treatment of Mothers and Young Children

The figures for the inspection and treatment of mothers and young children are provided here, but as this section is now integrated in method with that of the school dental service, my general report on the School Health Service will also relate to these particular groups which are not distinguished as such in the dental surgery.

PART A. ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

Number of Visits for Treatment during year :

	<i>Children 0-4 (incl.)</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
First Visit	241	66
Subsequent Visits	330	103
TOTAL VISITS ...	571	169
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the first course commenced during year	24	4
Treatment provided during the year:		
Number of Fillings	502	128
Teeth Filled	409	97
Teeth Extracted	325	51
General Anæsthetics given	82	4
Emergency Visits by patients	155	30
Patients X-rayed	4	6
Patients Treated by Scaling &/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	8	17
Teeth otherwise Conserved	64	
Teeth Root Filled		—
Inlays		1
Crowns		—
Number of Courses of Treatment completed during the year	184	46

PART B. PROSTHETICS

Patients supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time) ...	1
Patients supplied with Other Dentures	9
Number of Dentures supplied	18

PART C. ANAESTHETICS

General Anæsthetics administered by Dental Officers	86
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PART D. INSPECTIONS

	<i>Children 0-4 (incl.)</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
Number of Patients given First Inspections during year	A 356	D 66
Number of Patients in A and D above who required treatment	B 295	E 66
Number of Patients in B and E above who were offered treatment	C 284	F 66

PART E. SESSIONS

*Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days)
devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare patients*

For Treatment	118
For Health Education	2

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

REPORT OF *The Chief Public Health Inspector*

MR. W. G. LOCK

Introduction In submitting this report, I would again like to express my appreciation of the help which Dr. T. A. I. Rees has given me and to thank my staff for their loyal support throughout the year.

I am pleased to report that four of the five student public health inspectors succeeded in passing their final examination and were appointed to fill vacancies in the establishment of public health inspectors: the fifth student will be resitting the part of the examination in which he was unsuccessful during the summer of 1969. Two further students were also appointed, one of whom was a member of the clerical staff.

WATER SUPPLY

Consumption The average daily consumption of water for 1968 was 20,396,000 gallons, an increase of 732,000 gallons over the daily average for 1967. The water supply area includes the whole of Plympton Rural District and part of Tavistock Rural District.

Supply The rainfall over the catchment area was 67.37 inches, less than that for the previous year by 8.65 inches and 1.24 inches less than the average of 68.61 inches. From May to October, however, the rainfall was 38.41 inches which compares with the average of 29.65 inches.

To augment the supply, a total of 220,000,000 gallons of water were pumped from Lopwell, 145,000,000 gallons from the 7th April to the 23rd June, and 75,000,000 gallons from the 7th September to the 22nd September.

There was no necessity to impose any restrictions in the use of water.

Water treatment An average of 0.5 part per million parts of chlorine has been added to the water at Burrator and, after filtering, the water has again been chlorinated and treated with lime to correct the pH.

The River Tavy water has been chlorinated, treated with coagulants, settled, filtered and again chlorinated.

Bacteriological examination During 1968, with a view to ensuring that a pure supply of water was maintained, 125 routine samples were taken and submitted to bacteriological examination. The results of these examinations are shown in the following table:

<i>Source</i>	<i>Total Number of Samples</i>	<i>B. Coli. present in 100 ml.</i>	<i>B. Coli. absent in 100 ml.</i>
From City Mains ...	107	4 (2 non-fæcal) (2 fæcal)	103
From wells and springs	18	14 (1 non-fæcal) (13 fæcal)	4
GRAND TOTAL ...	125	18 (3 non-fæcal) (15 fæcal)	107

In addition to the samples shown in the above table, whilst water was being obtained from Lopwell, samples of water were taken regularly at the Crownhill Water Works during and after treatment. Of the 197 samples taken, 4 were returned 'E. coli present in 100 ml.'

A further 15 samples were taken in connection with newly-constructed water mains: all of these samples were satisfactory.

Thirteen samples were also taken from Maker Camp in Cornwall, which is the responsibility of the Education Committee. Of these samples, one was found to contain fæcal coli.

Chemical
Analysis

Ten samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis. The following table gives a summary of the results of the analysis, the figures representing parts per million:

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER DURING 1968
(parts per million)

Date	11 th Jan.	11 th Jan.	15 th Feb.	15 th Feb.	13 th Mar.	13 th Mar.	30 th Sept.	30 th Sept.	13 th Dec.	13 th Dec.
Sample Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chlorine present as chlorides ...	9.0	11.0	9.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Nitrogen present as nitrites ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen present as nitrates ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Hardness ...	12.0	14.0	13.0	16.0	17.0	16.0	19.0	14.0	14.0	15.0
Temporary Hardness ...	4.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	8.0	6.0	8.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Permanent Hardness ...	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	9.0	9.0	10.0
Saline Ammonia ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.020	0.014	0.014	0.020	0.018	0.040	0.054	0.036	0.036	0.034
Oxygen (absorbed 4 hours at 27°C)	0.3	0.15	0.15	0.3	0.3	0.25	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.75
Metals (Zinc, Copper, Lead, Iron and Manganese)...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total solid constituents ...	32.0	41.0	38.0	35.0	39.0	43.0	47.0	44.0	44.0	43.0
pH value ...	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.7	6.7	6.7	6.7

I am indebted to the Water Engineer for part of the foregoing information.

SWIMMING-POOLS

Details of the results of samples of water taken for bacteriological examination from swimming-pools in the City are shown in the following table and unless otherwise indicated the water supplied to the pools was from the City mains.

<i>Source</i>	<i>Total No. of Samples</i>	<i>B. Coli present in 100 ml.</i>	<i>B. Coli absent in 100 ml.</i>
Ballard Centre	12	—	12
Burrington Secondary Modern School	2	—	2
Central Park Bathing Pool ...	10	—	10
Central Park Paddling Pools	7	5 (fæcal)	2
Compton Primary School ...	3	2	1
Devonport Park Paddling Pool	3	2 (fæcal)	1
Drake Primary School ...	4	1	3
Efford Secondary Modern School	4	1	3
Glenholt Camp	5	4 (fæcal)	1
Goosewell Junior School ...	3	—	3
Hooe Junior School	3	—	3
Kingsland School	3	—	3
Knowle Primary School ...	1	1 (fæcal)	—
Montpelier Junior School ...	3	1	2
Mount Wise Juniors' Bathing Pool (sea water) ...	6	2 (fæcal)	4
Mount Wise Infants' Paddling Pool (sea water) ...	6	2 (fæcal)	4

SWIMMING-POOLS – *continued*

<i>Source</i>	<i>Total No. of Samples</i>	<i>B. Coli present in 100 ml.</i>	<i>B. Coli absent in 100 ml.</i>
Mount Wise Ladies' Bathing Pool (sea water) ...	7	5 (fæcal)	2
Mount Wise Men's Bathing Pool (sea water) ...	7	4 (fæcal)	3
Munday House	2	—	2
Oxford Street School	1	1	—
Pennycross Primary School ...	3	—	3
Plymouth College Bathing Pool	2	—	2
Plymstock Comprehensive School	1	—	1
Plympton County Primary School	3	1 (fæcal)	2
Plympton County Secondary School	3	—	3
South Trelawney Junior School	3	—	3
Southway Comprehensive School	1	—	1
Southway Primary School ...	6	—	6
Tinside Bathing Pool (sea water)	6	—	6
Whitleigh Junior School ...	9	2 (fæcal)	7
Widey Technical School ...	1	—	1
Woodfield Junior School ...	10	4 (3 fæcal)	6
Woodford County Infants' School	2	—	2
Woodford County Junior School	3	—	3

**Mount Gould
Hospital
Hydrotherapy
Pool**
corrective action.

Twenty water samples were taken from the hydrotherapy pool at Mount Gould Hospital. Two of the samples were not satisfactory, necessitating cor-

**Downham
School
Hydrotherapy
Pool**

Two samples taken from the hydrotherapy pool at Downham School were found to be satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I am indebted to the City Engineer for the following information relating to sewerage and sewage disposal.

Sewage Treatment

During 1968, the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was received to the City Council's proposals for the first stage of the reconstruction of the sewage treatment works at Marsh Mills, which will ultimately serve a population of 90,000 in the eastern part of the City, and also to the renewal of the aeration plant at Camel's Head Works, which serves 67,000 people in the western part of the City.

Design work is in hand for a scheme to eliminate the sixty years old sewage works at Elburton and pump the flow to, and extend, the new works at Radford.

A pilot-scale aeration plant has been installed at the Marsh Mills works to assess the additional treatment which will be necessary to serve the proposed extensive development in the Leigham-Estover area.

Sewerage

Work was carried out during the year to eliminate flooding by foul sewage in Salisbury Road, Woodford Avenue and Colebrook Road, Plympton.

The main 36-inch diameter foul water sewers which will be the main feed pipes to the new Marsh Mills Treatment Works were under construction, the greater part of the work being completed by the end of the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The number of complaints of housing defects and nuisances received and given attention during the year was 2,307.

Prosecutions Only in two cases was it necessary for legal proceedings to be instituted in connection with abatement notices which had not been complied with. Both properties were in the same ownership and the Magistrates made nuisance orders for three months and twenty-eight days.

Another owner was fined two pounds for failing to comply with the requirements of a nuisance order. A continuing fine of two pounds per day was also imposed but with a 'without prejudice' arrangement that if the outstanding work under the Nuisance Order was completed by a certain date, the Corporation would not report back to the Magistrates. The outstanding repairs were subsequently completed.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act Further notifications of occupation of premises have been received during the year and the numbers of the various types of premises registered at the end of 1968 as compared with 1967 are as follows:

<i>Type of Premises</i>	<i>Number Registered</i>	
	<i>End of 1967</i>	<i>End of 1968</i>
Offices	613	630
Wholesale shops, warehouses	142	147
Retail shops	1,112	1,174
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	181	189
Fuel storage depots	5	4
	<u>2,053</u>	<u>2,144</u>

The total number of general inspections and reinspections made was 974 and the number of contraventions of the provisions of the Act observed was 279, of which 157 had been rectified by the end of the year.

During the year fifty-four reports of accidents were received from employers in accordance with the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. These accidents occurred in the following classes of premises:

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number of Accidents</i>	
	<i>Notified</i>	<i>Investigated</i>
Offices	6	6
Retail shops	30	29
Wholesale premises	3	3
Catering establishments and canteens	15	15
TOTAL	54	53

These accidents can be broadly classified as follows:

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Offices</i>	<i>Retail Shops</i>	<i>Wholesale Premises</i>	<i>Catering establishments and canteens</i>	<i>Total</i>
Struck by objects	1	10	1	1	13
Lifting and moving objects	1	6	—	—	7
Operating office equipment	1	—	—	—	1
Cuts	—	5	1	6	12
Slipping and falling ...	3	8	1	6	18
Burns and scalds	—	—	—	2	2
Reaching	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	6	30	3	15	54

Where necessary, advice regarding accident prevention was given to the occupiers concerned, but in most cases the circumstances were not such as to warrant further action being taken.

Copies of reports on accidents notified by firms to the local authority are sent to the Deputy Superintending Inspector of Factories at Bristol, the appropriate officer appointed by the Minister of Labour who is available to advise on technical problems of accident prevention.

Common Lodging Houses Regular inspections of the two common lodging houses in the City have been made during the year and improvements effected when these have been necessary.

Factories and Outworkers Details of the sanitary inspection of factories under the Factories Act, 1961, and of the outwork carried on within the City are given in the following tables:

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

<i>Premises</i> (i)	<i>Number on Register</i> (ii)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (iii)	<i>Written Notices</i> (iv)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i> (v)
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	16	26	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	650	264	11	1
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises) ...	16	5	—	—
TOTALS	682	295	11	1

2. Cases in which defects were found.

<i>Particulars</i> (i)	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i> (vi)
	<i>Found</i> (ii)	<i>Remedied</i> (iii)	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i> (iv)	<i>Referred by H.M. Inspector</i> (v)	
Want of cleanliness(s.1)	2	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (s. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (s. 3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (s. 4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (s. 6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (s. 7)(a) Insufficient ...	2	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	9	—	—	7	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	1	—	—

The prosecution taken against the occupier of a factory related to a garage at which no suitable intervening ventilated space was provided between the workshop and the sanitary convenience. At the hearing of the case by the Magistrates the defendant was fined five pounds with two guineas costs.

**PREMISES
INSPECTED.**

The following table shows the number of inspections of various premises carried out during the year, together with information regarding the action taken as a result of these inspections:—

Premises Inspected	Inspections or Visits	Intimation Notices served or Improvements required	Intimation Notices complied with or Improvements effected	Statutory Notices served during the year	Statutory Notices complied with during the year
Houses inspected (Public Health and Housing Acts)	3,813	1,063	—	67	—
Houses reinspected (Public Health and Housing Acts)	5,335	—	970	—	61
No. of premises (other than houses)	990	31	30	—	—
No. of interviews	880	—	—	—	—
Visits to contacts of infectious diseases	35	—	—	—	—
No. of houses visited regarding notifiable diseases	1,360	—	—	—	—
Visits regarding food poisoning	120	—	—	—	—
Animal boarding establishments	2	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	108	13	9	—	—
Boarding-houses	1	—	—	—	—
Butchers	345	32	24	—	—
Cinemas and amusement places	5	—	—	—	—
Common lodging-houses	6	—	—	—	—
Dairies and milk-shops	103	3	3	—	—
Food vehicles	158	36	10	—	—
Food vending machines	7	—	—	—	—
Fresh fish shops	23	2	2	—	—
Fresh fish carts	3	—	—	—	—
Fried fish and chips shops	117	16	10	—	—
Fruit and vegetable shops	54	7	7	—	—
Hairdressing establishments	35	—	—	—	—
Ice-cream premises	162	1	1	—	—
Markets	34	1	1	—	—
Number of shops visited regarding Merchandise Marks					
Act	46	—	—	—	—
Noise Abatement Act	34	—	—	—	—
Offensive trades	6	1	1	—	—
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	974	279	157	—	—
Outworkers' premises	47	—	—	—	—
Pet-shops	26	4	3	—	—
Premises to examine food-stuffs	1,373	—	—	—	—
Preserved food premises	13	1	1	—	—
Provision shops	862	84	63	—	—
Public houses	41	3	3	—	—
Public conveniences	459	—	—	—	—
Rag flock premises	15	—	—	—	—
Restaurants and other food-preparation premises ...	214	41	19	—	—
Schools	82	—	—	—	—
School kitchens	24	5	5	—	—
Secondhand shops	4	—	—	—	—
Sites	366	44	42	—	—
Slaughterhouses	405	—	—	—	—
Smoke observations	59	7	7	—	—
Swimming-baths	206	—	—	—	—
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	64	7	6	—	—
Tips	17	—	—	—	—
Water-courses	30	—	—	—	—
Inspections of houses for infestation of rats and mice	1,757	897	843	—	—
Inspections of premises other than houses for rats and					
mice	386	232	209	—	—
Visits to Public Health Laboratory	454	—	—	—	—
Rent investigations	4	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	1,197	—	—	—	—

3. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	Number of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel, making, etc. ...	126	—	—	—	—	—

Pet Animals Act, 1951 During the year, following visits to the premises by the Public Health Inspectors and the staff of the Chief Fire Officer, and after the carrying out of improvements where necessary, twelve licences were issued in accordance with the Act.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963 In accordance with the Act, six licences have been renewed.

Riding Establishments Act, 1964 There were four riding establishments licensed in accordance with the Act but at the time of going to press one of the licences has not been renewed and one of the other establishments is closed.

Rodent Control The number of complaints of rats and mice infestation received during the year was 1,085 and details of the inspections made as a result of these complaints are given in the following table:

	Owned by Local Authority	Type of Property		Total
		Dwellinghouses (including Council houses)	Other premises	
Number of properties in- spected as a result of:				
(a) Notification	75	860	150	1,085
(b) Survey	3	34	4	41
(c) Otherwise	—	3	—	3
Total inspections carried out	105	1,757	281	2,143
Number of properties in- spected found to be infes- ted by:				
(a) Rats				
{ Major infestation...	—	—	1	1
{ Minor infestation...	56	712	112	880
(b) Mice				
{ Major infestation...	—	—	—	—
{ Minor infestation...	22	185	41	248
Number of infested proper- ties treated				
by Local Authority ...	78	897	154	1,129
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ... Nil				

By the end of the year, with the co-operation of owners and occupiers, successful treatments had been effected in respect of 843 houses and 209 other premises.

To keep rodent infestation under control, the usual twice annually test bait and maintenance treatment of sewers was carried out; this has now been extended to cover the Plympton and Plymstock area.

A minimum amount of treatment was necessary in respect of a mice infestation at the Parks Department Nurseries.

No infestations of tips by rats occurred during the year.

I am indebted to the City Engineer for part of the foregoing information:

Rag Flock Eight samples of filling materials were taken for analysis during the year under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, of which four consisted of rag flock, two of woollen mixture felt and two of cotton felt. All these samples proved to be satisfactory.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Six samples of fertilisers and six samples of feeding stuffs were taken during the year for analysis. Two samples of fertilisers and one sample of feeding stuffs were found to be unsatisfactory and warnings were given to the manufacturers.

The Toys (Safety) Regulations, 1967 During the year a child's mask was submitted to the Public Analyst for examination to ascertain whether any of the colouring materials used were harmful. The analyst reported that there was 'nothing in the materials or colourings which would cause trouble'.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957 During the year twenty-three inspections were carried out of boiling plants used for the treatment of waste foods.

National Survey of Air Pollution Daily observations have been continued at the three recording stations established in the City, and the results obtained during the year are shown in the table.

Period	No. of weeks in period	Daily averages in millionth parts of a gramme per cubic metre					
		Plymouth Market		Whitleigh Secondary Modern School		Mount Street Primary School	
		Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January	4	78	72	26	27	102	64
February	4	94	121	64	60	132	107
March	4	51	80	18	46	73	75
April	5	38	70	17	45	59	70
May	4	28	57	13	39	38	58
June	5	16	65	8	41	18	50
July	4	16	44	6	40	18	47
August	4	18	37	10	39	19	46
September	5	19	45	8	37	23	45
October	4	34	53	20	45	52	54
November... ..	4	67	93	33	55	90	86
December	5	77	98	28	49	127	83
Winter: January-March October-December	25	65	87	31	47	97	78
Summer: April-September	27	22	54	10	40	28	53

The three sites are classified as follows:

- Plymouth Market

Commercial area with predominantly central heating.
- Whitleigh School

Residential area with low-density housing.
- Mount Street School

Residential area with high-density housing.

I would like to record my thanks to the Headmaster, the staff and the scholars at Whitleigh Secondary School for their help in making daily observations during term-time.

HOUSING

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	... ..	3,813
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	... ..	9,148
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included in sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	... ..	67
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	... ..	141
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	67
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	1,063

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT THE SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	970
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... ..	8
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—		
(a)	By owners	... ..	6
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	... ..	1

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	... ..	67
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—		
(a)	By owners	... ..	61
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	... ..	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
(3) Number of Undertakings not to use unfit houses accepted	3
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	27
(5) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined	3
(6) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which schemes to render fit accepted	3
(7) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit following acceptance of schemes	1

*(d) Proceedings under Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

Number of dwelling-houses subject to operative Demolition Orders where Closing Orders were substituted	—
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(e) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	32
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	9
(3) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which schemes to render fit accepted	5

4. HOUSING ACT, 1957, PART IV—OVERCROWDING:—

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	92
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	104
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	517
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding during the year ...	6
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	9
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	64

* In one case the condition of a property had deteriorated to such an extent that a demolition order was substituted for a closing order which had previously been made in respect of the house.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

During this year, no representations have been made in respect of unfit houses included in Clearance Areas and there are no outstanding Orders awaiting confirmation.

Well-maintained Payments	No well-maintained payments have been made during the year and there are no outstanding claims awaiting settlement.
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Rent Act, 1957	One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the year. In this case a Certificate of Disrepair was issued in respect of some of the defects which the tenant had previously requested his landlord to remedy.
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Improvement of Houses	During the year, 166 visits have been made to houses in connection with Standard Grants and 84 visits in respect of Discretionary Grants. These visits are made for the purpose of indemnifying the properties against demolition and to certify that they should provide satisfactory housing accommodation for the specified periods.
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INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Bacteriological Examination of Milk One hundred and thirty-three samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination.

The following table shows the number of samples of various descriptions of milk submitted to the Methylene Blue Test, and the results:

METHYLENE BLUE TEST

<i>Description of Milk</i>	<i>Total Number of Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Void</i>
'Untreated' Milk ...	10	4	4	2
Pasteurised ...	99	99	—	Nil

The County Dairy Husbandry Adviser of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was contacted regarding the four samples of 'untreated' milk which were found to be unsatisfactory and which were of milk produced at a farm outside the City boundary. He arranged for the producer to be seen and advised by one of his staff regarding methods of production.

Phosphatase Test A total of ninety-nine samples of Pasteurised milk were obtained and submitted to the Phosphatase Test for checking the efficiency of the pasteurising process. All of these samples were returned as satisfactory.

Turbidity Test Twenty-four samples of sterilised milk were submitted to the Turbidity Test and all were found to be satisfactory.

Brucella Abortus Ring Test The ten samples of 'untreated' milk were submitted to the Brucella Abortus Ring Test and found to be satisfactory.

Licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 and 1965 The following table shows the number of licences to use the various designations applied to milk issued during the year.

<i>Description of Licence</i>	<i>No. issued</i>
Dealer's Sterilised and/or Pasteurised and/or 'Untreated' Licences	27
Dealer's Ultra Heat-treated Licence	1
TOTAL	28

Chemical Analysis of Milk Three samples of Pasteurised milk, two samples of Pasteurised (Channel Island) milk and one sample of 'untreated' milk were obtained for analysis. All these samples were found to be genuine.

Antibiotics in Milk The increasing use of antibiotics in animal husbandry has led to the finding of traces of such substances in milk. During the year, four samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst who found the samples 'free from penicillin and other antibiotics'.

Registration under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 During the year, seven premises were registered for the sale of cream.

Ice-cream The number of applications for registration of premises for the sale of loose and pre-packed ice-cream was twenty-three.

Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Ice-cream During the year, seventy-one samples of ice-cream were submitted to the form of Methylene Blue Test prescribed by the Ministry of Health. The table below gives the results of these tests:

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Hot Mix</i>	<i>Cold Mix</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Grade 1. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—4½ hours or more	65	1	66
Grade 2. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—2½ hours to 4 hours	2	Nil	2
Grade 3. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—½ to 2 hours	3	Nil	3
Grade 4. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—0 hours	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTALS	70	1	71

Of the seventy samples of 'Hot Mix', forty-two were pre-packed, all of which were placed in Grade 1.

**Chemical
Analysis
of Ice-cream**

During the year, three samples of ice-cream were taken and submitted to chemical analysis, all of which were found to be satisfactory. The results are given in the following table:

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Fat</i>	<i>Total solids</i>	<i>Non-fatty milk solids</i>	<i>Sugar</i>
1	6.8%	33.5%	10.2%	15%
2	7.8%	34.9%	12%	14%
3	10.5%	36.6%	11.8%	12%

FOOD AND DRUGS

Adulteration

The various samples of food and drugs submitted for analysis during the year are classified in the following table, together with the number of the various articles which were found to be adulterated:

<i>Articles Sampled</i>	<i>Formal Samples</i>		<i>Informal Samples</i>		<i>Total Number</i>
	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>	
‡ Apples ...	—	—	1	—	1
Beans (tinned) ...	—	—	2	—	2
Dripping ...	—	—	5	—	5
Fish Paste ...	—	—	5	—	5
Fruit Squash ...	—	—	2	—	2
Ice-cream ...	—	—	3	—	3
Lard ...	—	—	4	—	4
Meat Paste ...	—	—	5	—	5
* Meat Pies ...	—	—	6	4	10
Milk ...	—	—	15	—	15
* Pasties ...	1	—	8	11	20
Bruise Oil ...	—	—	—	1	1
† Sausages ...	—	1	6	5	12
* Sausage Rolls ...	—	—	4	—	4
Sugar ...	—	—	2	—	2
TOTALS ...	1	1	68	21	91

‡ Inspected for toxic chemicals.

* The Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations, 1967

These regulations came into force on 31st May, 1968. Their purpose is to control the minimum meat content of meat pies, sausage rolls, pasties, etc. A total of 34 samples have been taken throughout the year, 15 of which were found to be deficient in meat content. Warnings were issued and advice given in all cases where deficiencies occurred.

† The Sausage and other Meat Product Regulations, 1967

Although these regulations do not come into force until 31st May, 1969, the standards which they lay down are nevertheless recognised throughout the trade and in the courts, and some preliminary sampling has taken place partly by way of guidance to traders and manufacturers. Of the 12 samples submitted to the analyst, 6 were found deficient in meat content. Warnings were issued, and advice given in appropriate cases.

The sample of bruise oil which had been obtained from a firm of chemists and which had been prepared according to a formula supplied by a firm which had been recently acquired by them, was found to be deficient in the declared content of turpentine, acetic acid and sodium chloride. The vendors were requested to withdraw all remaining stocks of the oil from sale until such time as the bottles were correctly labelled, and they readily co-operated.

Pesticides and other Toxic Chemicals The last four samples of the City Council's quota, consisting of tinned infant food, fresh strawberries, lard and bacon, were submitted to the public analyst during the year. The analyst reported 'no potent residues' in any of the samples.

Contamination of Food Despite all precautions, and the efforts of some manufacturers are noteworthy, contamination of food occurs from time to time. Strong efforts are made to find reasons, not always successfully, but cautions are issued and advice given wherever necessary. During the year, in cases where the food was manufactured outside the City area, warning letters have been sent to the manufacturers, and the Chief Public Health Inspectors of the areas concerned have been advised.

Legal action under the Food and Drugs Act followed a complaint received concerning a razor-blade found in bread. The firm was fined £15 with costs. In the course of the enquiries, it was found that a razor-blade was habitually used to make decorative serations in loaves before baking! It is perhaps superfluous to add that this practice has now ceased.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection Details of the number of animals killed in the Plymouth area are shown in the following tables:

				<i>Slaughtered and inspected</i>
Bovines	...	...	...	9,081
Calves	...	...	...	255
Sheep ...	...	...	...	4,494
Pigs ...	...	...	...	27,133
				<hr/> 40,963 <hr/>

The total weight of meat and offal condemned during the year from animals killed inside and outside the City was 60 tons 6 cwts. 1 qtr. 20 lb.

Details of the number of whole carcasses condemned and of carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned are shown in the table which follows:

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cow s</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed ...	6,755	2,326	255	4,494	27,133	—
Number inspected ...	6,755	2,326	255	4,494	27,133	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcasses condemned</i>	7	47	38	28	55	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,764	1,658	16	569	4,449	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease and other conditions, excluding Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	26.21%	73.30%	21.17%	13.28%	16.59%	—

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	3	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	2	—	—	499	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	0.04%	0.08%	—	—	1.85%	—

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
CYSTICERCOSIS Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	6	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The new extension at Messrs. Bowyers' plant at Plympton was operating for much of 1968 and has proved invaluable in that meat preparation is now conducted in purpose-built premises which are spacious, the equipment and construction being such that a sound hygienic standard can be maintained. Another useful addition has been the increase in the amount of chilling space available. A canteen and rest room for the employees has been embodied in these improvements.

It is noted that based on an average monthly figure for the nine months of 1967, over the twelve months of 1968 the kill at the Plympton premises has increased by approximately 47%.

Although no basic alteration in the structure of the slaughterhall is anticipated, many improvements to the structure and its equipment have been carried out and co-operative effort in working method is gradually minimising the congestion apparent with the increased kill.

No progress appears to have been made in either the reconstruction or the renewal proposals in respect of the existing abattoir at Prince Rock. The premises are below the standards which should obtain in modern abattoir premises, and it is hoped that discussions which took place in 1967 may be revived and be fruitful before the existing lease to the Fatstock Marketing Corporation expires.

Unsound Foodstuffs

The following summary indicates the quantity of foodstuffs examined and found to be unfit for food:

TINNED GOODS

Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.

Meat ...	...	...	...	...	7	1	0	3
Ham	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	27
Fish ...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	0
Milk ...	...	...	...	...	0	3	2	14
Soup	...	...	...	...	0	1	3	2
Fruit ...	...	...	...	...	2	10	1	17
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	23
Jams and marmalade	...	...	...	...	0	1	2	17
Cream	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	26

PROVISIONS

Dried vegetables	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	14
Fresh vegetables	...	...	...	...	1	0	3	23
Fresh fruit	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	27
Dried fruit	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	23
Flour	...	...	...	...	0	3	0	6
Cereals	...	...	...	...	0	0	3	22
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	0	1	3	12
Sweets and chocolate	...	...	...	...	0	5	2	23
Cheese	...	...	...	...	0	4	3	26
Cakes and cake mixture	...	...	...	...	0	0	3	21
Butter	...	...	...	...	0	1	2	6
Poultry	...	...	...	...	4	9	0	14
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1	0	2	20
Tea ...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	16
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—

MEAT PRODUCTS

Bacon	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	17
Sausages and sausage meat	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	27

Fish Inspection

The following summary indicates the quantity of fish, smoked fish and other varieties examined during the year, and the quantity found to be unfit for food:

		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Quantity of fish inspected ...	...	1,353	2	1	0
Quantity of mixed fish found to be unfit for human consumption ...	...	1	3	1	6
Quantity of smoked fish found to be unfit for human consumption ...	...	0	1	0	24
Quantity of shell-fish found to be unfit for human consumption ...	...	—	—	—	—

Inspection of other Food Premises

The following table gives details of the number and type of the various food premises within the City, information regarding compliance with Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, which relate to washing facilities, together with the number of inspections made and action taken as a result of these inspections:

<i>Type of premises</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Number fitted to comply with Regulation 16</i>	<i>Number to which Regulation 19 applies</i>	<i>Number fitted to comply with Regulation 19</i>	<i>Number of inspections made</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Notices complied with</i>
For manufacture of ice cream ...	5	5	5	5	18	—	—
Preparation and sale of fried fish and chips ...	58	58	58	58	117	16	10
Restaurants and other food preparation places ...	255	255	255	255	214	41	19
Butchers' shops ...	190	190	190	190	345	32	24
Bakehouses ...	38	38	38	38	108	13	9
Fresh fish shops (other than registered premises) ...	53	53	53	53	23	2	2
General provisions shops ...	1,489	1,489	1,407	1,407	1,181	95	74
Fruit and vegetable shops ...							
Dairies and premises licensed to sell milk, cream or ice cream							
Public houses ...	265	265	265	265	41	3	3

**Educational
Activities**

Talks to women's organisations, student nurses, and to second-year students at the College of Domestic Science have continued during the year.

Lectures have also been given to students attending a course on 'Food Hygiene and the Handling of Food', which is held under the auspices of the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

**Clean Food
Certificates**

In August, when these certificates were reviewed, it was found necessary to withdraw a certificate because the standard of cleanliness being observed at the premises concerned was not sufficiently high. There are now only six such certificates operative.

TABLE 1.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1968—BY AGE GROUPS.

DISEASE	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 year</i>	<i>2 years</i>	<i>3 years</i>	<i>4 years</i>	<i>5-9 years</i>	<i>10-14 years</i>	<i>15-19 years</i>	<i>20-24 years</i>	<i>25-34 years</i>	<i>35-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>Total All Ages</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	12	17	20	20	22	150	37	6	6	24	11	2	2	329
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	2	8
Food Poisoning	4	—	3	3	3	2	1	1	4	6	—	5	2	34
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	1	3	6	2	18
Measles	21	29	32	43	23	61	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	212
Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3	1	2	1	1	8	1	2	3	10	1	13	31	77
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	10	—	—	—	20
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	4	5	14	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	27
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	10	3	8	13	6	28	5	3	—	1	—	1	—	78
TOTALS	55	51	65	84	60	264	49	19	23	53	18	29	39	809

TABLE 2.
QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—PLYMOUTH—1968

DISEASE	JANUARY TO MARCH			APRIL TO JUNE			JULY TO SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER TO DECEMBER			TOTALS FOR YEAR		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	5	8	5	3	8	6	7	13	160	140	300	174	155	329
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	/	/	/	2	6	8
Food Poisoning	4	1	5	1	3	4	6	9	15	3	7	10	14	20	34
†Infective Jaundice	/	/	/	1	—	1	4	2	6	9	2	11	14	4	18
Measles	4	3	7	10	17	27	33	39	72	46	60	106	93	119	212
*Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	2	3	3	2	5
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	24	22	46	6	13	19	11	1	12	/	/	/	41	36	77
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	4	4	—	7	7	—	9	9	/	/	/	—	20	20
Scarlet Fever	5	8	13	—	6	6	3	1	4	2	2	4	10	17	27
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	5	9	14	16	20	36	11	4	15	7	6	13	39	39	78
TOTALS ...	45	53	98	40	71	111	77	75	152	229	219	448	391	418	809

* Acute Meningitis after 30.9.68

† Notifiable after 15.6.68

NOTE: after 30.9.68, Erysipelas, Pneumonia and Puerperal Pyrexia ceased to be notifiable diseases

Infectious Diseases

Incidence

Table 1 shows the number of notifications received for each disease classified by age-groups.

Table 2 shows the quarterly and sex incidence of the diseases.

Table 3 shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in 1968 with comparative figures for the previous four years.

Hospital Admissions

hospital.

Table 4 shows the infectious diseases for which sixty-two Plymouth residents were admitted to

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Certain amendments were made in 1968 to the official list of notifiable diseases. Infective jaundice became notifiable on 15th June and, on 1st October, erysipelas, puerperal pyrexia, pneumonia and meningococcal infections were removed from the list and acute meningitis added.

In the absence of a measles epidemic, not due until 1969, the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in 1968 fell to 809, with dysentery heading the list with 329 notifications.

The dysentery outbreak was substantial, and the 329 cases notified by the end of the year was the highest for many years. Three hundred cases occurred in the last quarter of the year, and half of these were pupils of primary schools.

There were 78 cases of whooping cough in 1968, a fall to the more usual annual level after 519 cases in 1967.

There were no large outbreaks of food poisoning. In the 34 cases notified, 3 were shown to be due to salmonellae bareilly, newport and indiana, and in 31 cases the cause was unknown.

TABLE 3
CASES NOTIFIED IN THE CITY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

<i>Disease</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	2
Dysentery	329	16	86	33	49
Encephalitis	—	1	3	—	2
Erysipelas	8	20	16	28	13
Food Poisoning	34	30	23	25	27
Infective Jaundice ...	18	—	—	—	—
Measles	212	4,011	606	3,995	759
Meningococcal Infections	1	5	4	—	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	—	1	3	2
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	77	72	79	119	71
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	20	37	44	55	31
Scarlet Fever	27	51	58	46	39
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	78	519	52	57	233

TABLE 4
SCOTT HOSPITAL, PLYMOUTH
ADMISSIONS — PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS — 1968
NOTIFIABLE (INFECTIOUS) DISEASES ONLY

	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>Confirmed</i>
Pneumonia	24	19
Meningococcal Infections and Acute Meningitis ...	2	1
Erysipelas	1	1
Whooping-cough ...	4	3
Measles	6	6
Food Poisoning	2	2
Dysentery	20	18
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1
Infective Jaundice ...	2	2

DEATHS — PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS, 1968

NIL

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Vaccination against measles became available in May 1968 for children up to 15 years of age who had not previously had the disease and, as is shown in the Annual Return (Table A), 1,878 eligible children were immunised by the end of the year.

It seems likely that vaccination against measles will justify its inclusion in the immunisation programme for infants.

The latest schedule of vaccinations recommended by the Ministry of Health is being adopted in the clinics and the immunisation programme recommended for most children will be as follows. Some variation from this programme may be required to suit individual children or special circumstances:

<i>Age</i>	<i>Prophylactic</i>
Approximately 5 months	Diphtheria/tetanus/whooping-cough and oral poliomyelitis vaccine – (first dose)
Approximately 7 months	Diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis and oral poliomyelitis vaccine – (second dose)
12 months	Diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis and oral poliomyelitis vaccine – (third dose)
13 months	Measles vaccination
14 months	Smallpox vaccination
5 years of age or school entry	Diphtheria/tetanus and oral poliomyelitis vaccine
13 years of age	B.C.G. vaccine against tuberculosis
Before leaving school	Poliomyelitis vaccine (oral or inactivated)
	Tetanus toxoid

Ideally, revaccination against smallpox should take place about the ages of 5 and 15 years.

Primary courses of vaccination against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis and reinforcements remain at a fairly satisfactory level, and there was no falling-off in acceptance compared with previous years.

2,525 primary vaccinations against smallpox were performed, equal to 50.45% of the birth rate – an increase of 3.14% over 1967.

536 persons requiring certificates for travel to yellow fever areas were vaccinated during the year.

TABLE B—VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

NUMBER OF PERSONS (UNDER 16 YEARS) VACCINATED OR REVACCINATED DURING 1968				
			<i>Number vaccinated</i>	<i>Number revaccinated</i>
0-3 months	...		5	—
3-6 months	...		23	—
6-9 months	...		46	—
9-12 months	...		158	—
1 year	...	...	1,857	—
2-4 years	...	...	341	44
5-15 years	...	...	95	213
TOTAL	...	...	2,525	257

TABLE C—VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

<i>Year</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Primary vaccinations (all ages)</i>	<i>Percentage of Children vaccinated (under 2 years of age)</i>	<i>Re- vaccinations (all ages)</i>
1963 ...	3,867	743	13.99	502
1964 ...	3,839	1,630	36.52	386
1965 ...	3,765	2,099*	49.67	130*
1966 ...	3,822	2,264	47.70	265
1967 ...	3,997	2,478	47.31	164
1968 ...	4,141	2,525	50.45	257

* from 1965, figures are for persons under 16 years of age

<div>TABLE A</div> <div>IMMUNISATION – 1968 – DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, TETANUS, POLIOMYELITIS, MEASLES</div> <div>COMPLETED PRIMARY COURSES – NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16</div>							
<i>Type of vaccine or dose</i>	<i>Year of Birth</i>					<i>Others under age 16</i>	<i>Total</i>
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961–64		
1. Quadruple D.T.P.P.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Triple D.T.P.	641	2,228	216	56	60	9	3,210
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	9	38	16	22	122	186	393
5. Diphtheria	–	–	–	2	2	13	17
6. Pertussis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Tetanus	–	–	–	1	–	110	111
8. Salk	–	32	12	3	8	2	57
9. Sabin	349	2,335	569	114	268	451	4,086
10. Measles	3	399	252	258	931	35	1,878
11. Lines 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 (Diphtheria)	650	2,266	232	80	184	208	3,620
12. Lines 1 + 2 + 3 + 6 (Whooping Cough)	641	2,228	216	56	60	9	3,210
13. Lines 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 (Tetanus) ...	650	2,266	232	79	182	305	3,714
14. Lines 1 + 8 + 9 (Polio)	349	2,367	581	117	276	453	4,143

<div>REINFORCING DOSES – NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16</div>							
<i>Type of vaccine or dose</i>	<i>Year of Birth</i>					<i>Others under age 16</i>	<i>Total</i>
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961–64		
1. Quadruple D.T.P.P.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Triple D.T.P.	–	226	883	100	415	134	1,758
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	–	44	189	60	2,011	1,884	4,188
5. Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	9	61	70
6. Pertussis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Tetanus	–	1	2	7	15	347	372
8. Salk	–	16	10	2	13	10	51
9. Sabin	–	73	263	62	2,064	1,228	3,690
10. Measles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11. Lines 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 (Diphtheria)	–	270	1,072	160	2,435	2,079	6,016
12. Lines 1 + 2 + 3 + 6 (Whooping Cough)	–	226	883	100	415	134	1,758
13. Lines 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 (Tetanus) ...	–	271	1,074	167	2,441	2,365	6,318
14. Lines 1 + 8 + 9 (Polio)	–	89	273	64	2,077	1,238	3,741

TOTAL BIRTHS: 4,141
 CHILD POPULATION: Under 1 year, 4,030; 1–4 years, 15,970; 5–14 years, 34,900; Total, 54,900
 TOTAL POPULATION: 246,290

Prevention of Illness Care and After-Care

(A) TUBERCULOSIS

VITAL STATISTICS

Notifications The number of notified cases of tuberculosis for the year amounted to 62, consisting of 51 respiratory and 11 other forms of tuberculosis. These figures show an increase of 4 in respiratory notifications and a decrease of 5 in non-respiratory compared with the previous year.

TABLE 1

AGE AND SEX OF NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS IN 1968

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0-5 ...	2	—	—	—
6-15 ...	3	3 (1)	—	1
16-25 ...	3	2	1	1 (1)
26-35 ...	5 (3)	2 (1)	1	2
36-45 ...	6 (3)	3 (2)	1	1
46-55 ...	7 (2)	3 (2)	—	2
56-65 ...	5 (3)	1 (1)	—	—
66 and over...	6 (3)	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	37 (14)	14 (7)	3 (—)	8 (1)

Bracketed figures denote bacteriologically positive cases.

TABLE 2
NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS
FOR THE YEARS 1957-1968

<i>Year</i>	<i>Notifications</i>		<i>Deaths (Total)</i>		<i>Deaths in non-notified persons</i>	
	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non- Resp.</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non- Resp.</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non- Resp.</i>
1957	176(58)	21	16	3	2	2
1958	143(54)	16	21	1	4	—
1959	154(40)	14	13	—	1	—
1960	141(47)	10	19	—	1	—
1961	160(48)	15	22	—	4	—
1962	90(35)	10	14	—	2	—
1963	108(34)	19	9	3	—	1
1964	107(31)	12	9	3	2	3
1965	70(28)	15(5)	6	—	—	1
1966	51(21)	8(4)	5	—	—	—
1967	47(17)	16(1)	4	1	2	—
1968	51(21)	11(1)	7	—	—	—

Bracketed figures denote bacteriologically positive cases.

Deaths During 1968, tuberculosis was registered as the cause of death in 7 cases.

Clinic Register An analysis of the number of patients on the 'live' Chest Clinic Register at the end of the year is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	738	433	249	1,420
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	27	35	18	80
TOTALS ...	765	468	267	1,500

CHEST CLINIC AND HOSPITAL WORK

Attendances 4,912 new cases were investigated during the year. Of these, 1,681 were referred to the out-patient clinics, the remainder being examined at the open X-ray sessions. In addition, there were 4,606 attendances of old cases, a further 1,942 old cases attended for X-ray only, and 561 contacts were examined.

TABLE 4
ANALYSIS OF CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Year	Total Attendances	New Cases Referred		New Contacts	Reattendances	
		Clinic	G.P. X-ray		Clinic	X-ray Only
1959	15,162	1,197	4,425	948	8,592	
1960	13,924	1,059	3,957	876	8,032	
1961	13,794	1,861	3,634	926	7,373	
1962	12,831	1,707	3,139	837	7,148	
1963	11,929	1,673	3,049	933	6,274	
1964	11,587	1,448	2,382	791	6,966	
1965	12,020	1,570	3,189	738	5,239	1,284
1966	11,287	1,793	2,328	366	5,017	1,783
1967	11,789	1,903	2,134	631	5,531	1,590
1968	12,021	1,681	3,231	561	4,606	1,942

Case-finding The main methods by which new cases are discovered are analysed in Table 5.

TABLE 5
SOURCE OF NOTIFIED CASES OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS
(Percentage of total notified cases shown in brackets)

Year	M.M.R.	Clinic	G.P. X-Ray	School Medical Service	Contacts	Other Hospitals
1959	23 (14.9)	60 (39.0)	17 (11.1)	5 (3.2)	14 (9.1)	35 (22.7)
1960	35 (24.8)	49 (34.7)	11 (8.0)	1 (0.7)	15 (10.6)	30 (21.2)
1961	28 (17.5)	67 (41.9)	10 (6.2)	2 (1.2)	15 (9.4)	38 (23.8)
1962	29 (32.2)	38 (42.2)	7 (7.8)	—	4 (4.5)	12 (13.3)
1963	28 (25.9)	31 (28.9)	16 (14.8)	5 (4.6)	14 (12.9)	14 (12.9)
1964	27 (25.2)	29 (27.1)	8 (7.5)	1 (0.9)	17 (15.9)	25 (23.4)
1965	18 (25.7)	23 (32.9)	4 (5.7)	1 (1.4)	14 (20.0)	10 (14.3)
1966	13 (25.5)	16 (31.4)	3 (5.9)	2 (3.9)	7 (13.7)	10 (19.6)
1967	6 (12.9)	16 (34.0)	4 (8.5)	1 (2.1)	6 (12.7)	14 (29.8)
1968	6 (11.8)	20 (39.2)	7 (13.7)	—	11 (21.6)	7 (13.7)

TABLE 6
TUBERCULIN TEST RESULTS FOR 14 YEAR OLD, OR OVER,
SCHOOL-CHILDREN

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Children aged 14 years</i>	<i>Number tested with Tuberculin</i>	<i>Tuberculin Positive Reactors</i>	<i>Positive Reactors with Active TB</i>	<i>Active TB in contacts of Positive Reactors</i>
1960	3,740	2,290	166 (7.2%)	1	4
1961	3,671	2,158	145 (6.7%)	2	2
1962	3,282	2,226	127 (5.7%)	—	—
1963	3,191	1,932	101 (5.2%)	5	5
1964	2,959	1,821	72 (3.9%)	1	3
1965	2,953	1,886	83 (4.4%)	1	4
1966	2,963	1,975	82 (4.1%)	2	1
1967	3,137	2,168	88 (4.0%)	1	—
1968	3,333	2,445	50 (2.0%)	—	1

The tuberculin test used in Plymouth is the Mantoux test of 100 tuberculin units.

The percentage of tuberculin positive reactors in schoolchildren aged 14 or over gives a good indication of the extent of infectious tuberculosis in this area. The proportion of reactors is now very small and the changes from year to year are slight but the downward trend observed over the last nine years continues.

TABLE 7
HOSPITAL TREATMENT

The numbers of admissions to Didworthy and the Scott Hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis during the last four years are shown below:

1965	...	...	...	78
1966	...	...	...	55
1967	...	...	...	50
1968	...	...	...	45

TABLE 8

RESISTANT BACILLI IN NEW CASES OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total No. Notified</i>	<i>No. Sputum Positive</i>	<i>No. Infected with Resistant Strains</i>
1960	141	47	1
1961	160	48	1
1962	90	35	—
1963	108	34	1
1964	107	31	1
1965	70	28	—
1966	51	21	—*
1967	47	17	—
1968	51	21	—

* One patient with urinogenital tuberculosis was infected with Streptomycin resistant organisms.

Chronic Sputum Positive Cases These patients are very few in number and are closely supervised by the Health Visitor.

The total number on 31st December, 1968, was 2.

B.C.G. Vaccination The following table shows the number of cases vaccinated against tuberculosis in 1968.

TABLE 9

Schoolchildren (1954 Group)	...	2,157
Schoolchildren (over 14)	...	225
Contacts	...	304

Rehousing The Housing Committee co-operate in the rehousing of patients found to be living in unsatisfactory conditions.

To the 7 cases awaiting rehousing on the 31st December, 1967, were added a further 8 recommended by the Medical Officer of Health. Four families were rehoused and one removed from the list, leaving 10 still to be rehoused on the 31st December, 1968.

Voluntary Organisations The Plymouth Chest Clinic Patients' Care Committee, formerly known as the Tuberculosis Care and After-Care Voluntary Committee, continued to act as agent of the Local Authority for the welfare of the tuberculous patient, and a grant for these services was maintained at £600.

Total expenditure for the year amounted to £1,790, of which sum £1,470 was devoted directly to the assistance of the patient and grants to hospitals.

As in previous years, the majority of applications was in respect of clothing, bedding and food grants. Cheap milk, foods and clothing were granted to patients, items accounting for expenditure amounting to £1,245, while amenities were also provided at Didworthy and Scott Hospitals.

(B) OTHER ILLNESS

Health Education

A greater number of health visitors have participated in health education programmes, and additional equipment has enabled a larger number of people to benefit from films, etc. Senior schoolgirls are particularly interested, and many are studying at specially arranged courses immediately after normal school hours.

Lectures on the health visiting service have been given to student nurses in training at the local general hospital, and one day has been spent by the student with the health visitors to observe aspects of the work. After the day of practical study, a group discussion was arranged between the Principal Tutor, health visitors and students.

As in previous years, varying aspects of health education were publicised during the winter months, and numerous pamphlets were made available to the public from the information desk in the Municipal Offices.

VENEREAL DISEASES REPORT, 1968

I am indebted to Dr. A. J. EVANS, the Consultant Venereologist, for the following report:

During 1968, 1,217 new cases were seen at the Treatment Centre. This is an increase of 7.5% over 1967. Since 1927, this figure has only been exceeded in 1944 and 1946. Fewer new cases of Syphilis were seen than in 1967, but the figures for Gonorrhoea rose by a further 8%.

Teenagers again accounted for an unduly high proportion of the patients: 15% of all patients were 19 years of age or younger, and 27% of the female patients were teenagers.

Ten patients presented with more than one infection with Gonorrhoea during 1968. One patient acquired Gonorrhoea five times during the year.

In December, the National Health Service (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1968, came into force. The object of these Regulations is to facilitate tracing the sexual contacts of patients with Venereal Disease, and the Regulations were accompanied by a comprehensive memorandum on methods of Contact Tracing. Some patients are unable to give any details as to the source of their infection. In 1968, 95 patients with Gonorrhoea said they knew their recent sex contacts, but only 37 (39%) of these contacts are known to have been examined. Some of the others may have been dealt with elsewhere, but it seems certain that more effective methods of Contact Tracing are urgently necessary if the present increase in the incidence of Venereal Infections is not to continue.

TABLE A

TOTAL NEW CASES FOR YEAR
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS FROM OTHER CENTRES)

<i>Year 1968</i>	<i>Syphilis</i>	<i>Chancroid</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea</i>	<i>Non-Specific Urethritis</i>	<i>Other Conditions treated</i>	<i>Non-V.D.</i>	<i>Totals</i>
PLYMOUTH	16	—	158	200	383	294	1,051
DEVON	2	—	12	20	29	27	90
CORNWALL	2	—	11	23	30	32	98
TOTALS	20	—	181	243	442	353	1,239

TABLE B

NEW CASES, 1964–1968
(EXCLUDING TRANSFERS FROM OTHER CENTRES)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Syphilis</i>			<i>Gonorrhoea</i>			<i>Totals</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1964 ...	6	8	14	94	28	122	136
1965 ...	22	14	36	80	38	118	154
1966 ...	10	11	21	105	30	135	156
1967 ...	10	11	21	116	44	160	181
1968 ...	10	3	13	128	45	173	186

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Report on work carried out in the City of Plymouth and abnormalities found in Plymouth residents during the year ended 31st December, 1968 (*Extracted from report of Dr. K. Maksimczyk*).

	Male	<i>per</i> 1,000	Female	<i>per</i> 1,000	Total	<i>per</i> 1,000
No. of persons examined	2,436		3,452		5,888	
<i>Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis</i>						
(a) Requiring Treatment	4	1.6	2	0.6	6	1.0
(b) Requiring Observation	.2	0.8	3	0.9	5	0.8
(c) Inactive Cases	35		41		76	

ANALYSIS BY SURVEY GROUP OF CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS REQUIRING TREATMENT

<i>Survey Group</i>	<i>Numbers Examined</i>	<i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis</i>	<i>per 1,000</i>
General Practitioner Referrals	1,355	2	1.5
Contacts of Tuberculosis ...	98	—	—
T.T. + ...	3	—	—
Special Occupational Surveys	138	1	7.2
Industrial and Commercial ...	157	—	—
Students ...	6	—	—
Staff — General Hospitals ...	76	—	—
—Schools ...	831	—	—
Public ...	3,123	3	1.0
Antenatal Cases ...	3	—	—
Staff — Mental Hospitals ...	98	—	—
TOTAL ...	5,888	6	1.0

NON-TUBERCULOSIS CONDITIONS

								<i>Total</i>
Bronchial Carcinoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non-Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lymphadenopathies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sarcoidosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cardiovascular Disease – Congenital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cardiovascular Disease – Acquired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Pneumoconiosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bacterial and Virus Infections of Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Bronchitis and Emphysema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Abnormalities of the Diaphragm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
<i>Other Abnormalities:</i>								
Pleural Thickening	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Pulmonary Fibrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Abnormality of the Bony Thorax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Depressed Sternum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dorsal Scoliosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumothorax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Air Cyst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Home Help Service

Organiser: MRS. D. FISHLEY

The number of families assisted during this year has increased by twenty-nine. The tendency has been for more of the younger disabled and chronic sick persons to receive the services of a home-help.

Although more families were helped, considerably fewer hours were worked by the home-helps – most patients not wishing to make as much use of this service as they might.

The work undertaken by the department's service during the year:

Visits by Organisers	...	...	...	...	...	1,900
No. of Cases Assisted	...	...	...	...	...	394
Confinements	...	...	...	...	...	62
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chronic Sick, including aged and infirm	...	...	...	...	...	173
General Sickness	...	...	...	...	...	154
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	3
Average number of helpers employed weekly	...	...	...	...	...	56
Total number of hours worked by helpers	...	...	...	...	...	41,628
Number of cases of full recovery	...	...	...	...	...	139
Number of cases of part recovery	...	...	...	...	...	180
Number of free cases	...	...	...	...	...	75

I am indebted to the Guild of Social Service for the following details of work undertaken by their Home-Help Service:

Average number of cases assisted weekly	...	...	815
Average number of home helps employed weekly	...	...	127
Total number of hours worked for the year	...	...	167,969
Total number of visits made by home-helps	...	...	5,847

Home Nursing

Superintendent: MISS D. M. WILLIAMS

Staff The establishment was forty-nine and one-third (including students).

The staff on 31st December, 1968, was:

- 1 Superintendent
- 2 Assistants
- 32 Female Queen's Nurses
- 8 Male Queen's Nurses
- 2 Female State Registered Nurses
- 4 Queen's Nurses (Part-time)
- 6 Bath Attendants

Training (i) Queen's: Six students were trained during the year and all were for staff; (ii) the experimental Integrated scheme for S.E.N.s continues, and fifteen have passed the District Nursing Assessment.

Postgraduate Courses Four Queen's Nurses attended post-graduate courses recognised by the Ministry of Health.

Study Week Again the Nurses attended, in their free time, lectures arranged for the afternoons of May 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th. We are grateful to the lecturers who gave their time.

WORK DONE

Patients on books beginning of 1968	...	...	...	...	1,089
New patients during the year	...	...	...	...	3,596
Total number of persons nursed during the year	...	...	...	...	4,685
Number of persons who were aged under 5 at first visit in 1968					120
Number of persons who were aged 65 and over at first visit in 1968					1,995
Total number of visits paid during the year	...	...	...	...	151,808
Number of visits paid to persons who were aged under 5 years	...				1,213
Number of visits paid to persons who were aged 65 years and over					108,438

Report The volume of work has remained about the same, although rehabilitation is very time-consuming; and the fully qualified district nurse still has to undertake duties which could well be done by auxiliary staff.

Disposable equipment is expensive and is in some instances still in the experimental stage, so that some difficulty is encountered with the manufacturers; however, in order to keep up with modern practice, our equipment is gradually being replaced with disposable types.

Mrs. Dunn, the Nurse of the Year, has returned from her world tour and tells of wonderful experiences and the privilege of meeting so many Public Health Nurses.

Mental Health

DR. N. R. MATHESON

Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health

The ensuing paragraphs supplement the report of the Medical Director of the Plymouth Nuffield Clinic.

In presenting statistics of cases receiving care, we endeavour to show how many are on the active visiting lists of the Welfare Officers. The number is far from the total of mentally disordered persons in the community; but even so, the case-load is high. Unfortunately, the cases not on the visiting list do not remain dormant, and a substantial part of our effort is spent with families in which a crisis has arisen that brings them back onto the live register.

Table VIII shows a big drop in the number of patients admitted to hospitals for the subnormal and severely subnormal. This is due partly to the continuing state of overcrowding in the hospitals, and partly to a closer adherence by the hospital authority to the tenet that only patients should be admitted who require medical treatment or investigation, or nursing care. Inevitably, this policy requires extension of local health authority provision of day training centre and hostel places.

WELBY

This hostel for subnormal and severely subnormal women is almost full, with eleven residents at the end of the year.

ST. GEORGE'S ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

The Department, indeed the community as a whole, suffered a great loss by the death in April of Mr. Bernal King, who was the first Supervisor. His ability and enthusiasm had raised St. George's to an eminent position among the country's Centres. In June, Mr. Bernard Ashley, who had recently returned from a training course, was appointed Supervisor. The Centre has remained overcrowded, and at the end of the year the extension in Stonehouse Street had not yet come into use.

RIDGEWAY LODGE ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

Work has continued here in difficult physical conditions, and in the circumstances the morale of the staff and trainees has remained commendably high.

HIGHBURY JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

With the number of children attending running at about 65–70 in 6 classes, the teachers are hard pressed to give them the attention they need.

CONSULTATIVE CLINIC

In October, Dr. David Sime, Consultant Psychiatrist at the Royal Western Counties Hospital, began regular monthly clinics. He sees prospective candidates for admission to hospital, and other cases where either our staff or the patient's relatives need advice on management. Though this clinic is a function of the Nuffield Clinic, it has perforce to be held in Seven Trees, because there is not a room available at Nuffield on the particular afternoon – a further instance of the need for enlargement of the present building.

PLYMOUTH NUFFIELD CLINIC JOINT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1968

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Sixth Annual Report, being the Sixth Annual Report of the Clinic for the year ending 31st December, 1968.

(1) INTRODUCTION

The Joint Management Committee of Hospital and Local Authority representatives held four meetings during 1968 and details of their valuable contribution are recorded below. In March it was noted the proposed additional accommodation and staff for the Clinic had been approved in principle by the Council but, owing to financial stringency, they were prevented from carrying this building work out in 1968/9. The Committee were informed of the programme which had been arranged in connection with the Mental Health Week sponsored by the National Association for Mental Health, to be held from the 9th to the 15th June. The Committee were informed that Dr. Francis Pilkington had been elected to the office of President of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association, and they were given details of the programme which had been arranged in connection with the Association's Annual Meeting which was to be held in the City from the 9th to the 12th July, inclusive. In June the Committee were informed that the South-Western Regional Hospital Board had deferred consideration of the survey on hospital social work departments in the South-West, prepared during June 1967, pending publication of the report of the Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Frederick Seebohm to consider local authority personal social services. In September the Committee considered and discussed the Seebohm Report and were informed that the other City Committees had asked for further reports in six months' time. In December the Committee discussed the estimates for 1969.

The work of the Nuffield Clinic during 1968 has continued to provide services to meet the needs of patients with different types of mental disorder at different stages of their illness. The Clinic provides various measures of clinical treatment and social support.

The work is increasingly concerned with providing an assessment service. Practical help in guidance in rehabilitation after illness continues to be provided. Long-term supervision is available for a small group of patients when resulting disability is chronic and not likely to respond to active treatment. Each part of the service makes its special contribution depending on the facilities and staff which it has to offer.

(2) ADULT DEPARTMENT

(i) DAY HOSPITAL

The figures given below refer to the period 1st January–31st December, 1968 – the figures for the previous five years are also given. (It should be noted that the figures in 1963 are for a period 19th February–31st December and not a full year.)

TABLE I

<i>Admissions</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>
Number of patients admitted	320	263	247	207	228	169
Number of male patients ...	146	102	97	85	76	69
Number of female patients ...	174	161	150	122	152	100

TABLE II

<i>Sources of Referral</i>	<i>1968</i>			<i>1967</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>
Out-patient department of Psychological Medicine (Freedom Fields Hospital); Domiciliary Consultation Follow-up Clinics	77	91	168	141	110	91	59	59
Psychiatric Hospital (Moorhaven Hospital Group)	52	60	112	85	95	83	123	75
Others (P.S.Ws, Nursing After-care, M.W.Os, G.Ps)	24	16	40	37	51	33	46	35

TABLE III

<i>Discharged</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>
Number of patients discharged	302	258	274	210	197	96
Number of male patients ...	141	96	107	83	75	44
Number of female patients ...	161	162	167	127	122	52

TABLE IV

<i>After Discharge</i>	1968			1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>
Home/Employment	85	88	173	171	189	121	94	40
Psychiatric Hospital:								
(i) Informal ...	26	40	66	28	37	43	61	30
(ii) S. 25 ...	—	1	1	4	4	5	1	1
(iii) S. 29 ...	1	3	4	3	6	7	7	3
(iv) S. 26 ...	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	—
Adult Training Centre ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
Unsuitable for Day Hospital ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
Failed to attend regularly, follow-up contact—then discharged...	22	20	42	40	17	17	19	17
Miscellaneous ...	7	9	16	9	16	12	14	—

It should be noted from this table that the figures for 1968 indicate that increasingly the Day Hospital is used for patients who may, in fact, need in-patient treatment.

TABLE V

<i>Age</i>	<i>1968</i>		<i>1967</i>		<i>1966</i>		<i>1965</i>		<i>1964</i>		<i>1963</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
10-14 years ...	0	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
15-24 years ...	30	14	12	27	18	29	11	16	7	18	7	12
25-34 years ...	25	20	16	23	20	24	13	19	12	24	14	8
35-44 years ...	26	30	19	28	22	27	19	27	25	32	16	25
45-54 years ...	28	46	24	43	17	46	23	48	11	53	9	18
55-64 years ...	23	70	25	46	21	47	16	40	16	43	9	17
65-74 years ...	31	36	17	34	26	30	26	30	26	22	14	14
75 and over ...	10	12	4	10	2	18	6	17	3	8	—	6

It should be noted that the number of patients committed to the Day Hospital over the age of 65 years has increased from 65 in 1967 to 89.

TABLE VI

	<i>1968</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1963</i>
On the Register at 31st Dec. ...	100	82	77	101	104	73
Total attendances ...	13,410	10,876	12,349	13,226	12,622	7,979
Average daily attendance ...	52.7	43	48.2	52	49	—
Age range ...	14-84 years	14-84 years	13-84 years	16-82 years	14-80 years	15-86 years
Average age — male patients...	47	47	47	42	62	51
Average age — female patients	52	49	49	52	49	48
Total admissions since Feb. 1963	1,448	1,128	865	618	411	—
Readmissions ...	130 (40.6%)	102 (38.4%)	90 (36.4%)	52 (25%)	53 (23.2%)	—

Mr. J. Hunter, Assistant Chief Male Nurse, the Nurse in charge of the Day Hospital, reports as follows:

'This year was an eventful one and the demand for Day Hospital care continued to increase. There was a marked increase in the number of *admissions* with no apparent change in the sources of referral. There is an accepted need to give certain patients long-term care in the Day Hospital. It should be noted that of the 82 patients who were on the register on 31st December, 1967, only 15 of these patients were still on the register on 31st December, 1968, having attended continuously for the year. There was a marked increase in the number of patients *discharged* from the Day Hospital to in-patient care at Moorhaven Hospital. Many of these patients are admitted to the Day Hospital in order to assess their ability to stay in the community.

Treatment. On the 2nd April, 1968, Dr. I. Maclay commenced one morning session per week in the Day Hospital, thereby increasing the number of medical sessions per week.

On the 23rd May, 1968, two Ward Sisters and two Ward Charge Nurses commenced attending the Day Hospital one evening a week to see recently discharged patients from their Wards in the psychiatric hospital. Some group work is involved in this recent project.

At the end of January, Mr. A. Deighton, Deputy Charge Nurse, returned to work at Moorhaven Hospital. Mr. Deighton had served since the opening of the Day Hospital and made a very real contribution to its development. He was replaced by Mr. I. Jane, Deputy Charge Nurse, whose nursing after-care sessions were increased to two days per week. Mrs. M. Maclean, Staff Nurse, continued nursing after-care for patients discharged from the Day Hospital on two half-day sessions per week. During the year, in addition to their own work, Day Hospital nursing staff made 270 visits, of a fact-finding nature, to patients' homes.

At the end of September, Mrs. V. Gould, S.E.N., commenced full-time duty. On 15th October, 1968, Mrs. J. Lake, R.M.N., commenced part-time duty of three days per week. This increase in nursing staff time has enabled the senior nursing staff to spend more time with student nurses.

A lively and most interesting experience in February was the filming of our daily routine by a Ministry of Health Film Unit. With wonderful co-operation, our patients responded actively and in good humour to excessive heat and light and excitement. Again, in July, but on a lesser scale, filming by Westward Television caused more excitement. We hope the films will be of benefit to patients by increasing the awareness and knowledge of the general public.

The treatment programmes, sales of work, entertainments, have continued as in previous years. We have experienced difficulty, on occasions, in maintaining an active occupational therapy programme. There appears to be a need to provide help and support for the Occupational Therapist by appointing an Occupational Therapist Assistant.

The Moorhaven League of Hospital Friends formed a Fund-raising Sub-Committee to be known as the Moorhaven Hospital League of Friends Nuffield Clinic Section. This Sub-Committee met first in June 1968 at the Day Hospital. Following this meeting, letters were sent to 200 organisations in the City with invitation to a public meeting on July 1st. Since then the Sub-Committee has met once a month at the Day Hospital to interest and encourage all voluntary help in the City.

The increasing number of admissions to the Day Hospital has meant increasing demands on the Ambulance Service, Social Workers and other Services, to whom we express our sincere thanks for their interest and help.'

(ii) SOCIAL WORK SERVICE

(a) *Mental Health Department: City of Plymouth*

This department provides seven experienced Mental Welfare Officers: Mr. C. Harrison, Mr. I. Landy, Mr. R. Brooks, Mr. E. Pegg, Mr. L. Brooks and Mr. M. Hooper. Mr. R. Gettings commenced a Certificate of Social Work course at the Bristol College of Commerce in September 1967. He returned to duty in September this year having satisfactorily completed the course, and was awarded the Certificate in Social Work from the Council for Training in Social Work. Mr. E. Pegg commenced the Social Work course at Bristol in September 1968. Their work with subnormal patients is supervised by those experienced in that field. In their work with the mentally ill there is direct contact on a day-to-day basis with the Psychiatrists.

Tables VII and VIII give details of the work of the Mental Welfare Officers with subnormal and severely subnormal patients. Dr. N. Matheson, the Senior Medical Officer in Mental Health, City of Plymouth, continues to be responsible for this aspect of their work.

TABLE VII

	1968		
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>
New cases notified to the department from various services	53	42	95

The 95 patients were provided with appropriate care.

TABLE VIII

	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Admitted to hospitals ...	13	28	33	13	24	31
Ceased to be under care ...	59	28	31	24	83	72
Died	9	6	8	6	7	15
Supervised on behalf of the Royal Western Counties Hospital whilst on leave in Plymouth	3	3	4	2	4	6

TABLE IX

The Mental Health Department were responsible for the following number of subnormal and severely subnormal patients:

	1968			1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>T</i>
Receiving Community Care	288	231	519	515	551	453	486	531
In Hospital ...	257	195	452	462	410	394	395	384
TOTAL ...	545	426	971	977	961	847	881	915

TABLE X

Admissions to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

	1968			1967			1966		
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>
S. 25 ...	15	35	50	17	50	67	17	46	63
S. 26 ...	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	4	7
S. 29 ...	46	80	126	31	60	91	32	44	76
S. 60 ...	4	—	4	2	—	2	1	—	1
Informal	45	59	104	43	70	113	49	41	90
TOTAL	110	174	284	93	183	276	102	135	237

It should be noted that with effect from 1st April, 1967, this table includes the addition of Plympton and Plymstock within the City boundaries. This approximately reflected an increase in population at risk from 219,000 to 247,000.

TABLE XI

This table compares the 1968 figures with the figures for the previous seven years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Section 25</i>	<i>Section 26</i>	<i>Section 29</i>	<i>Section 60</i>	<i>Total</i>
1961	118	61	3	87	4	283
1962	107	31	2	120	5	265
1963	91	58	8	108	4	269
1964	110	56	6	100	—	272
1965	98	54	8	99	7	266
1966	90	63	7	76	1	237
1967	113	67	3	91	2	267
1968	104	50	0	126	4	284

During 1968, a number of patients were referred to the Mental Welfare Officers who did not require admission to Hospital: 30 male patients, 50 female patients – a total of 80 patients – were referred in this way and were dealt with as follows:

TABLE XII

	1968	1967	1966
Out-patient department appointment	19	16	15
Referred to P.S.W.	1	1	2
Admitted to Day Hospital	9	12	14
No further action	30	35	33
Referred to Welfare Services	0	5	1
Referred to Probation Service	1	1	2
Referred to Child Care Officer	0	0	1
Admitted to Private Nursing Home	0	0	2
Admitted to Hostel for the Subnormal	0	0	1
Continued After-Care	2	0	6
Referred to General Practitioner	6	3	2
Admitted to General Hospital	2	1	1
Placed on Psychiatric Hospital Waiting List ...	8	14	0
Admitted to Torr Home for the Blind	0	1	0
Referred to Children's Section	0	2	0
Pre-Care before Hospital Admission	2	1	0

(b) Hospital Social Workers

Mr. C. H. Hobbs, Mrs. S. Chamney, Mrs. C. O'Shea, Mr. D. Oakley and Mr. M. Farley continued to provide daily sessions at the Nuffield Clinic.

HOSPITAL SOCIAL WORKERS' WEEKLY PROGRAMME

M= Moorhaven; N= Nuffield; HV= Home visiting

This will be adhered to as closely as possible but may vary due to circumstances.

<i>Social Worker</i>	<i>MON.</i>		<i>TUES.</i>		<i>WED.</i>		<i>THURS.</i>		<i>FRI.</i>	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Mr. Hobbs ...	M	N	M or HV	HV	M	M or HV	N	M	M	M
Mrs. Chamney ...	M	N	M	M	M	HV	N	HV	M	N
Mrs. O'Shea ...	N or HV	M	HV	HV	M	M	N or HV	N	M	N or HV
Mr. Oakley ...	M	HV	M	N	M	HV	M	M	M	HV
Mr. Farley ...	M	M	M	HV	M	N	M	M or HV	M	HV

Additionally, a Hospital Social Worker will be available at the Clinic (room 10) to deal with enquiries on each afternoon as follows:

<i>MON.</i>	<i>TUES.</i>	<i>WED.</i>	<i>THURS.</i>	<i>FRI.</i>
Mr. Hobbs	Mr. Oakley	Mr. Farley	Mrs. O'Shea	Mrs. Chamney

Monthly meetings have been held between Dr. Weeks, Dr. Matheson, Mental Welfare Officers, Hospital Social Workers and Nursing After-Care Officers to discuss ways of improving and co-ordinating the social work service for the mentally disordered in the Plymouth area. In addition, Mr. Hobbs has a weekly meeting with the Mental Welfare Officers.

The Group Disablement Resettlement Officer, Mr. Rowlands, continues to attend weekly at the Nuffield Clinic, dealing with patients referred for assessment, rehabilitation, training and employment, and he maintains a regular contact with the Doctors, Social Workers and nursing staff of the Day Hospital. He saw 200 patients at the Plymouth Nuffield Clinic. Many of the out-patients referred were ultimately dealt with by the local officer of the Ministry of Employment.

An important issue has come to the fore during the year and is summarised in the following quotation from the Biennial Report of the South-Western Regional Hospital Board: 'As a result of the issue of Ministry Circular HM (66) 13, the Board undertook a comprehensive survey of social work departments throughout the region, and included comparative information from general hospitals. Some interesting facts emerged from the survey, in particular the adverse position of social workers in the psychiatric hospitals and general hospitals as compared with local health authorities which, in the interests of the hospitals, it is hoped will eventually be rectified.'

(c) Nursing After-Care

This continues as an effective service in conjunction with Social Work Departments. Nursing staff at present consists of one Deputy Sister (full-time), two Deputy Charge Nurses and one female Staff Nurse (all part-time).

Moorhaven Hospital Nursing After-Care service has been operating now for just over ten years and has effectively proved its worth as a complementary part of psychiatric care in the community. Over the past five years there has been a gradual but significant rise in the number of such cases referred.

Whilst appreciating the various difficulties regarding the provision of suitable nursing staff, it is felt that psychiatric nursing in the community could with benefit be extended. Our nursing after-care service has developed within its limits to a high standard.

(d) The Rainbow Club

Under the direction of Deputy Sister Heller, the Club continues to meet each Wednesday evening at the Nuffield Clinic and has had a successful year with a varied programme of activities and several visiting speakers and entertainers.

(e) Social Work Students

During the year, the hospital social workers have supervised the fieldwork teaching of six Psychiatric Social Worker students from University of South Wales, four Certificate in Social Work or Child Care students from Plymouth College of Technology, and two students from Exeter University. The emphasis is again on taking students from professional training courses. A new post-graduate course (B. Phil. in Social Work) at Exeter University has commenced this year. The hospital Social Work Department and the Psychiatric service to the Plymouth Clinical Area has been approved as a student placement for the Psychiatric Social Work stream of this course.

It is vital that ways are found for the comprehensive Psychiatric service in this area to continue to provide a service for training Social Work students.

(iii) PSYCHOTHERAPY AND FOLLOW-UP CLINICS

The number of medical sessions held during the period under review has fluctuated. During the year there were 3,448 interviews given at the follow-up and psychotherapy sessions. Dr. Wood gave 337 interviews at the Monday evening Forensic Clinic.

It should be noted that these sessions at the Nuffield Clinic are only one aspect of the extra mural work of the Psychiatrists of Moorhaven Hospital. It is noticeable that other agencies – General Practitioners, Solicitors, Police, and many others regard the Nuffield Clinic as the focus of the extra mural work.

Because of shortage of medical staff time available for work in the community we are not providing an effective extra mural service. It is hoped that during next year there will be a comprehensive review of the out-patient psychiatric service in the Plymouth Clinical Area.

(iv) GENERAL COMMENTS

(a) The Plymouth and District Local Association for Mental Health was formed in June 1967. During 1968 they arranged the following meetings, which were held at the Nuffield Clinic:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Speaker</i>
1968		
16th January	Psychiatric Work with Drug Addicts in Birmingham	Mr. Martin Nyman, Psychiatric Social Worker
20th February	Psychiatry for the Ordinary Person	Dr. Robert Blair, Consultant Psychiatrist
12th March	Residential Care for the Subnormal	Dr. Albert Kushlick, Senior Research Officer at the Department of Child Development, Institute of Education, London University
12th November	Film Evening – “Foster Children”	Dr. Kenneth Weeks, Consultant Psychiatrist and Medical Director of Plymouth Nuffield Clinic
10th December	Modern Trends in the Treatment of Subnormality	Dr. David Sime, Consultant Psychiatrist

(b) We welcome the fact that Dr. Rees, Medical Officer of Health, City of Plymouth, recorded the following in his Annual Report for the year 1967: ‘The Nuffield Clinic has become so successful that it is now apparent that additional facilities and staff are required. Until the building is enlarged, no additional staff can be employed. It is, therefore, hoped that the financial climate will improve so that in the near future this co-operative venture between hospital and local authority can continue to grow to the benefit of the community.’

(c) During the year, Mr. J. Holwell, Senior Clerk, and his staff have continued to provide an efficient secretarial and telephone service. The increasing pressure noted last year has continued unabated, and additional staff are urgently required. At the end of December it became known that the Regional Hospital Board had authorised the appointment of a medical secretary to be appointed in April 1969.

(d) We are all the time conscious of our limitations and frustrations in not being able to meet the requirements of a comprehensive mental health service. ‘In a comprehensive mental health service

many grades and classes of professional staff are directly or indirectly concerned with the care of the patient in the community, to say nothing of the lay people who are associated with him in his working, domestic and social life. It is essential that there should be proper direction and co-ordination of effort if the patient is to get full help from the resources which are available, and this implies good communication between the various parts of the service as well as understanding of the contribution which other staff can make in their special fields' ((Dr. A. R. May).

Proper direction and co-ordination of effort, good communication and the understanding of the contribution which other staff can make are seriously impaired by the burden carried by some of the senior staff in the service.

(3) CHILDREN'S SECTION

Dr. Peter Matthews reports as follows:

As can be seen from Table 13, the referrals to the Children's Section have continued to rise throughout 1968. The earlier part of the year was rather more busy and it appeared at one time as if we might have had more than six hundred cases in 1968. However, the eventual numbers were 530 and a rearrangement of clinical time meant that not only were 70 more of these cases given a full diagnostic appraisal but that we were able to reduce the waiting-list to 61, despite the increase in numbers.

During the year we were unlucky enough to lose Mr. S. Webb, one of the Psychiatric Social Workers, who went to a Head of Department post in Portsmouth, upon which we congratulate him. This has meant that, throughout the year, we have been working under strength on the social work side, and I think that our workers have done very well to continue to increase the number of cases which they have kept under social supervision.

Table 14 refers to the sources of referral and, as can be seen, there has been an overall increase in referrals except from Probation Officers, the changed figures possibly being due to the greater emphasis being placed upon the Children Department by the Juvenile Courts; Probation Officers concentrating on the older age-groups. We have, nevertheless, continued to have our share of offences of one kind or another, and amongst the cases referred to us

I would point out the increase in the numbers of those who were referred primarily for stealing. Few of the other numbers have changed very much in Table 15, the reasons for referral.

It is noted that in Table 16, age distribution, we have continued to see more children in the under-7 group, and the diagram in Table 16 shows a welcome flattening of the curve, meaning that we are receiving referrals much earlier into the pre-school years, and indicating an awareness of problems at an earlier stage.

TABLE XIII

	<i>At</i> 31.12.68	<i>At</i> 31.12.67	<i>At</i> 31.12.66	<i>At</i> 31.12.65	<i>At</i> 31.12.64
On Treatment Waiting List 	10	7	6	15	18
On Diagnostic Waiting List 	61	75	46	78	71
	<i>Year</i> 1968	<i>Year</i> 1967	<i>Year</i> 1966	<i>Year</i> 1965	<i>Year</i> 1964
New Referrals 	530	508	410	359	410
Cases given full Clinical Investigation 	304	233	252	190	246
Individual Treatment Interviews 	1,841	1,798	1,746	1,895	1,402
Clinical Interviews by Psychologists 	391	445	347	210	200
Home Visits by P.S.Ws	483	634	287	247	296
Cases Closed 	376	138	121	151	98
Cases undergoing Social Supervision 	151	137	130	110	98

TABLE XIV
SOURCES OF REFERRAL

	1968	1967
Family Doctor	151	145
School Medical Officers	104	106
Magistrates	34	40
Probation Officers	9	14
Paediatricians	40	39
Other Consultants	20	16
Schools	92	87
Children's Officers	34	24
Parents	24	15
M. & C.W.	4	2
Miscellaneous	18	20
TOTALS	530	508

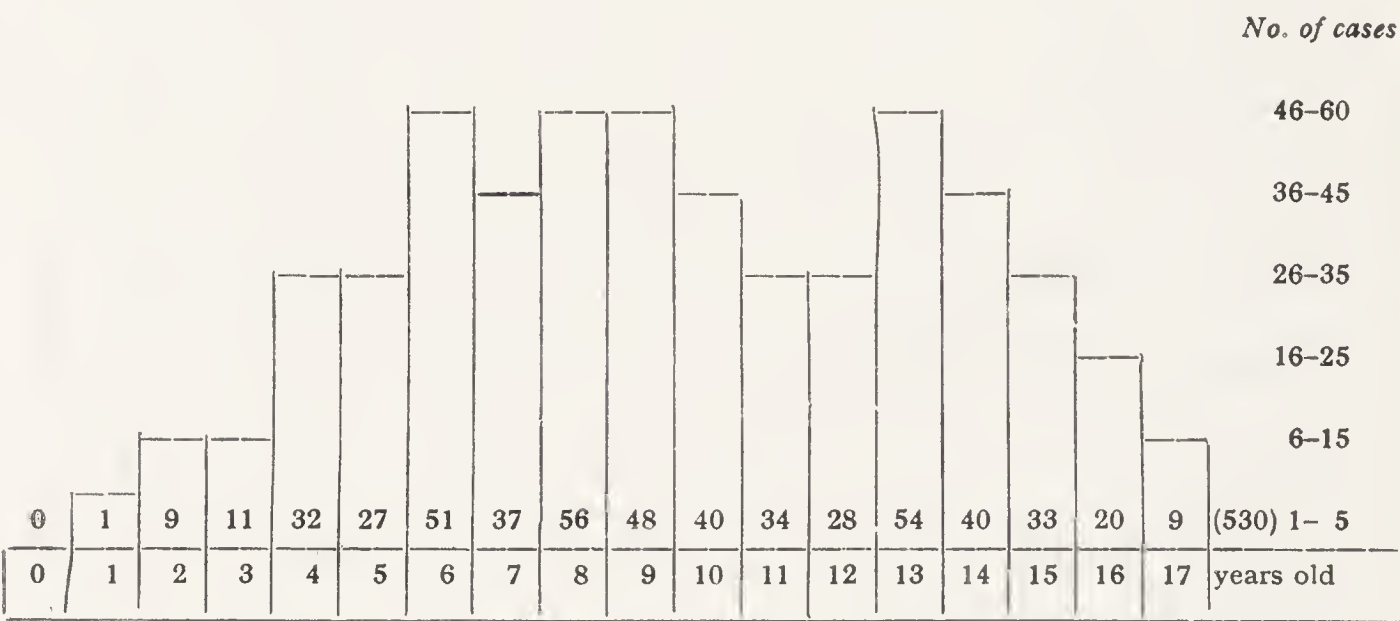
TABLE XV
REASONS FOR REFERRAL

	1968	1967
Behaviour Disorders	164	160
Stealing	67	39
Care and Protection	4	12
Sexual Offences	11	7
Running Away	3	15
Educational Difficulties	20	79
School Refusal	37	19
Backwardness	47	16
Asthma/Eczema	19	13
Anxiety state	19	33
Severe Depression	29	13
Phobias	5	5
Tics	3	7
Speech Disorder	10	3
Psychosomatic Symptoms:		
(a) Headaches	3	4
(b) Abdominal Pain and Vomiting	3	5
(c) Enuresis	37	40
(d) Encopresis	14	11
? Psychotic (strange behaviour)	10	7
Miscellaneous	25	20
TOTALS	530	508

TABLE XVI
AGE DISTRIBUTION

Year	Under 5 years	5 to 7 years	7 to 9 years	9 to 11 years	11 to 13 years	13 to 15 years	Over 15 years	Total
1968	53	78	93	88	62	94	62	530
1967	42	74	104	97	68	70	53	508
1966	49	69	75	51	71	81	14	410
1965	44	46	55	67	57	58	32	359
1964	24	48	72	81	63	73	49	410
1963	26	39	43	65	44	82	28	327

1967



PSYCHIATRISTS

We lost our Naval link this year, when Dr. Scott Brown was posted to Singapore, but we are pleased to welcome Dr. Gaspar from Moorhaven Hospital who now does one session weekly in the Clinic.

MALADJUSTED CHILDREN

During the year, Tutorial Classes at Stuart Road and Trelawny Schools have continued to run very well, and we were pleased that a further teacher was seconded by Plymouth for training in work with maladjusted children, so that by the time Mount Tamar

becomes available as a school for maladjusted children we should have a nucleus of trained people to put in it. During 1968, plans for the conversion of Mount Tamar went ahead and we are hopeful that 1969 or 1970 might see a start on building at the school.

The staff of the Department is:

Mr. P. W. Ace, Senior Educational Psychologist;	
Mr. A. C. Paddon, Educational Psychologist;	
Mr. J. Fazakerley, Remedial Teacher;	
Miss M. M. Anderson, Senior Psychiatric Social Worker;	
Mrs. D. J. Creber, Psychiatric Social Worker;	
Miss E. Weeks	} Clerical staff.
Miss C. Webb	
Miss J. Almasy	

Everyone has continued to work very hard this year, not least the office staff, who have had to contend with much of the difficult work connected with increased numbers of referrals.

(4) CONCLUSIONS

It is obvious from this report that the staff of the Clinic have had to respond to steadily increasing demands. We still look forward with the hope that a more effective service can be provided by increasing the resources available to meet the demands.

I would like to offer a sincere thanks to all the staff of the Clinic and to all those people who have helped us during the sixth year's working of the Clinic.

Throughout the year we have received the encouragement and support of the Joint Management Committee, for which we are very grateful.

In the coming year there will be much discussion of the future of the psychiatric services, and it is hoped the psychiatric services will obtain nationally a large share of the financial resources available.

KENNETH F. WEEKS,

Medical Director.

Welfare Services

Senior Welfare Services Officer

H. J. PATERNOSTER

Accommodation Accommodation now provided under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, is:

Wolseley Home	...	...	...	45 males	56 females
'Glenfield'	...	...	...	27 females	
'Brightside'	...	...	...	26 males	
'Ingleside'	...	...	...	30 females	
'Lakeside'	...	...	...	36 mixed	
Cross Park House	...	...	...	32 mixed	
Whitleigh Home	...	...	...	41 mixed	
Granby Way	...	...	...	40 mixed	
'Outlands'	...	...	...	62 mixed	
Peirson House	...	...	...	40 mixed	
'Hillside':					
Plymouth C.B.C.	32	}	...	50 mixed	
Devon C.C.	18				

It will be noticed that the new home, Peirson House, is now in operation. This home was officially opened by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Ivor Lowe, on the 20th August, 1968.

Registration of Homes Under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, all Old Persons' and Disabled Persons' Homes must be registered with the local authority. The homes registered with this authority are:

	<i>Accommodation</i>
St. Joseph's Home, Hartley	102 residents (mixed)
'Rosemont', 129 Wingfield Road, Stoke	50 residents (mixed)
Torr Home for the Blind, Hartley	70 residents (mixed)
'The Mount', Lipson	31 females
Widely Grange, Widely Lane, Crownhill	14 residents (mixed)
8 Apsley Road, Mutley	24 residents (mixed)
10 Whitefield Terrace, Greenbank Road	14 females
'Dewi-Sant', 32 Eggbuckland Road	17 females
28 Seaton Avenue, Mutley	10 residents (mixed)
Raynham Court, 7/9 Raynham Road, Stoke	21 residents (mixed)
'Hazelhurst', Station Road, Elburton	6 females
'Belmont House', Ridgeway, Plympton	20 residents (mixed)
'Chatsworth', Seymour Road, Mannamead	11 residents (mixed)
Astor Hall for the Disabled, Stoke	30 residents (mixed)

Accommodation

Cann House, Tamerton Foliot, Plymouth (Cheshire Foundation Home for the Sick)	35 residents (mixed)
'Clivedon', 3 Cross Park, Tavistock Rd., Hartley (Plymouth Spastics Associa- tion – Home for Spastics)	10 residents (mixed)
'Trengeath', Hartley Road (Plymouth Family Help Unit) (Home for Dis- abled Children)	14 residents (mixed)

The homes are visited regularly; one new home was registered during 1968, and 'Rosemont', Wingfield Road, Stoke, reverted to being an old people's home to accommodate the number of residents stated above.

Ivan Lodge, 1 St. Lawrence Road, Mutley, has been re-registered as a nursing home.

Boarding-out Scheme The Plymouth Guild of Social Service continues to provide a most useful service with their Boarding-out Scheme for the elderly. At present, 115 persons are boarded-out.

Burials It is the duty of the local authority under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to arrange burial or cremation of any person who has died, or has been found dead in its area, in circumstances where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been made.

The Plymouth City Council undertook eighteen such burials during the year.

Female Itinerants The local authority is required by the Ministry of Social Security to provide accommodation for female itinerants arriving in the City. During 1968, five females were accommodated at Wolseley Home. Although the number accommodated has decreased over the years, Wolseley Home is frequently being used as a shelter for homeless and evicted families (mostly mothers and children) and families found wandering late at night by the police. The women and children are not usually accommodated for more than one night, but it is sometimes necessary to extend this period whilst alternative accommodation is being found.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

Section 29 of the Act places a duty on the Council to make arrangements for promoting the welfare of persons registered as blind or partially sighted. New registrations during the year were 51 blind and 14 partially sighted. It will be seen from the table (page 111) that 86 per cent of the registered blind are now over the age of fifty years. On the 31st December, 1968, the total number of registered blind persons was 490 and registered partially sighted was 102.

Socials are still being held for the benefit of the blind at Sherwell Congregational Church, the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Devonport, and also at the hut adjoining the Garrison Church, Crownhill, where handicraft classes are also organised. Private coach outings are arranged for the benefit of the blind in each of the home teachers' districts.

The year 1968 was the Centenary of the Royal National Institute for the Blind and, to mark the occasion, the Institute provided each registered blind person with a £1 gift voucher which was distributed on their behalf to the blind by the home teachers.

Both the South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind, Stonehouse, and the Plymouth Blind Aid Society, are very helpful when applications are made to assist blind persons financially and grants from the voluntary funds of the above organisations are appreciated.

At present there are 16 journeymen, 3 journeymen trainees and one part-time journeywoman employed at the workshop of the South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind. There are also three male Home Workers (piano-tuners).

WELFARE OF THE BLIND—REGISTRATION

Year ended 31st December, 1968

TABLE I—AGE PERIODS OF REGISTERED BLIND PERSONS

	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 & over	Un-known	Total
Male	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	2	9	8	14	18	22	21	42	22	15	7	-	185
Female	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	3	3	8	12	36	18	28	77	41	45	29	-	305
TOTALS	-	-	3	-	1	4	2	5	12	16	26	54	40	49	119	63	60	36	-	490

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND
PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

CIRCULAR 2/53

	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Other</i>
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Forms B.D.8 recommends :				
(a) No treatment ...	—	—	—	16
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical) ...	13	6	1	29
(c) Educational ...	—	—	—	—
Total	13	6	1	45
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	12	6	1	28

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Total number notified in 1968 ...	...	...	...	5
Number (a) vision lost ...	...	...	...	0
(b) vision impaired ...	...	...	...	0
(c) treatment continuing at end of year ...	...	...	...	0

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The Register The number of new cases added to the register during the year was 264. The number of new cases and the number on the register for the last three years are as follows:

	1966	1967	1968
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
New cases 	113	276	264
Register at 31st December ...	870	1,120	1,276

An analysis of the new cases and the total register for 1968 are shown in Tables I and II respectively.

Home Visiting 2,842 visits were made during the year; 961 problems were dealt with as follows:

Housing 	83
Residential Accommodation 	20
Training and Employment 	27
Re-adjustment, handicrafts, Social Activities 	82
Social Problems 	125
Modifications, Aids and Adaptations 	429
Financial and Material Assistance 	52
Other General Problems 	143
	<hr/>
TOTAL ...	961
	<hr/>

Aids and Modifications 233 cases were assisted with aids and modifications during the year, the approximate cost of this assistance being £1,514, of which £163 was recoverable from those assisted.

Diversional Employment At the end of the year 243 cases were receiving occupational therapy and handicraft instruction:

In their Own Homes 	56
In Handicraft classes 	80
In Old People's Homes 	107

Classes continued to be held every afternoon at the occupational centre at Beaumont Hut, the attendances varying between 25 and 30 per session, over 20 of these being brought by ambulance.

In addition, six handicapped persons continued to attend daily at the St. George's and Ridgeway Lodge Adult Training Centres.

Eight adult spastics were attending daily at the Adult Training Centre at Trengweath at the end of the year, having been sponsored by this department.

The total value of goods completed and sold was £1,815, the figures for the three previous years being £1,295 in 1965, £1,329 in 1966, and £1,603 in 1967. Approximately £736 of this amount represented sales at the shop at Frankfort Gate. Of the £1,815, approximately £1,361 represented recovery of cost of materials, the remaining £454 being profit returned to the patients.

Remunerative Employment Ten persons were employed on leatherwork, and making plywood bases, bath seats and other wooden articles during the year. The total value of all the articles produced was approximately £246, whilst payments to individuals at piece rates totalled £58.

Disabled Drivers and Passengers Identification labels continued to be issued during the year for drivers who have severe difficulty in walking, and the same facilities continued to be extended to disabled passengers who experience the same handicap.

Residential Accommodation At the end of the year, 28 handicapped persons were being maintained in various voluntary residential centres. A further 38 handicapped persons were accommodated in the local authority's own homes.

TABLE I

NEW CASES ADDED TO THE REGISTER OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS DURING 1968

DISABILITY CATEGORIES	EMPLOYMENT CAPABILITIES								TOTALS	
	Ordinary Conditions		Sheltered Employment		Home Employment only		Incapable of Work			Children under 16
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Amputation	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	2
Arthritis	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	68	17	68
Congenital malformation ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	8
General diseases of the chest, heart, digestive system, etc. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	21	23	22	23
General physical injuries ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	7	8	7
Organic nervous disorders ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	21	56	24	56
Nervous and Mental disorders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	2
Other diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	7	13
TOTALS ...	7	1	4	—	1	1	68	178	84	180

TABLE II
REGISTER OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1968

DISABILITY CATEGORIES	EMPLOYMENT CAPABILITIES										TOTALS	
	Ordinary Conditions		Sheltered Employment		Home Employment only		Incapable of work		Children under 16			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Amputation	21	—	8	—	1	—	22	23	1	—	53	23
Arthritis	11	1	7	—	2	3	82	296	—	—	102	300
Congenital malformation ...	8	1	4	3	—	1	8	28	4	4	24	37
General diseases of the chest, heart, digestive system, etc.	8	—	8	2	2	—	62	67	—	—	80	69
General physical injuries ...	9	3	8	—	3	1	27	44	3	1	50	49
Organic nervous disorders ...	26	6	23	13	4	5	105	188	9	2	167	214
Nervous and mental disorders	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	7	—	—	5	9
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	2	—	5	—	4	—	8	1	—	—	19	1
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	5	1	3	—	1	1	3	6	—	—	12	8
Other diseases	4	1	4	1	—	—	15	21	4	4	27	27
TOTALS ...	95	14	71	19	17	12	335	681	21	11	539	737

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 & 1951

REMOVAL OF PERSONS NEEDING CARE AND ATTENTION

During 1968, it was not necessary to apply to the Magistrates' Court under the powers given by these Acts for authority to move any elderly person in need of care and attention to a residential home or hospital.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The Local Authority's Chiropody Service began in August 1960 and the scheme provides for the residents of Plymouth (not including Plympton and Plymstock) as follows:

Treatment is given in Local Authority clinics and also in the patient's home when necessary. Two whole-time salaried chiropodists are employed and two local chiropodists are paid by the session for work at clinics and by a fee per visit for domiciliary work.

Those eligible for treatment are men aged 65 years and over and women aged 60 and over whose incomes do not exceed the amount of the national retirement pension or who receive Ministry of Social Security supplementary benefit. The patient is charged 3s. 6d. for a treatment at a clinic and 4s. 6d. for a treatment at home.

During 1968, clinics were held and patients treated as follows:

Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	253
Number of Persons Attending clinics	...	...	...	383
Number of Treatments given in clinics	...	...	...	1,901
Number of Persons Treated at home	...	...	...	342
Number of Domiciliary Treatments given	...	...	...	1,484
TOTAL of Treatments				3,385

Separate arrangements are made for residents in the Authority's Welfare Homes who require chiropody treatment, and the numbers so treated are not included in the figures shown above. Approximately 2,700 treatments were given in the Homes.

The arrangements for chiropody in Plympton and Plymstock (which were added to Plymouth by the boundary extension on 1st April, 1967), differ from those in the original City in several respects, including age of eligibility, charges, and the use of the Hospital Car Service to convey infirm patients to clinics rather than the chiropodist visiting the home.

The existing arrangements were continued during 1968 but in 1969 the terms of eligibility for treatment and the charges of the original Plymouth scheme will apply to all new patients.

In 1968, clinics were held and patients treated as follows:

Plympton

Number of Clinics	...	...	...	117
Number of Clinic Patients	...	...	...	223 (including 18 school children and 9 handicapped)
Number of Clinic Treatments	...	...	...	1,030

Plymstock

Number of Clinics	...	...	...	449
Number of Clinic Patients	...	...	...	470
Number of Clinic Treatments	...	...	...	3,364

Ambulance Service

Ambulance Officer: MR. R. SAMPSON

Use of the Service

There was an overall increase of 3,115 patients and 14,062 miles compared with the previous year. Last year I commented on the large increase in 'Welfare' patients but this year I have to report a reduction of 555 patients but an increase of 3,648 miles.

The reduction in the number of patients is partially due to the fact that some of the adults resident at 'Clivedon' are being brought over to 'Trenegweath' in the Plymouth Spastics (C.P.) Association's own vehicle.

I am convinced that a large number of patients who attend the various Out-Patient departments are booked by the hospital authorities to travel by ambulance simply because the bus services are not convenient and to save persons having to pay fares. Unless a brake is put on the demands which are being made it will be impossible to continue without more staff and vehicles. Operational staff are at present being utilised to their utmost, and often men who come on duty at 1 p.m. do not get their meal until 8 p.m.

Twenty-three journeys were made by road to places outside the normal area covered by the Service. These were as follows:

Bristol	4	Bude	7	Dartmouth	1
Exeter	4	Lostwithiel	1	Torquay	4
Tiverton	1	Weymouth	1		

There was only one patient sent by air – to a London Hospital. As it was not possible to obtain a Helicopter it was necessary to book a fixed-wing aircraft. In addition, as Plymouth Airport was waterlogged, the patient had to be taken by road from Plymouth to Exeter and then flown from there to Gatwick, continuing the journey from there by road into London.

There was a small drop of 4 per cent in the number of double-handed cases carried.

Patients conveyed by British Rail also showed a decrease of 28 patients and 2,898 miles. The staff of that Service were, as usual, most co-operative and did all in their power to provide adequate facilities.

It is pleasing to report that the liaison which exists between this Service and the adjacent Local Authorities remains at a very high level.

TOTAL PATIENTS AND MILEAGE

	PLYMOUTH	DEVON	CORNWALL	TOTAL
ROAD JOURNEYS				
Ordinary Removals ...	81,893	75	5	81,973
Mileage	276,533	2,349	39	278,921
Accidents and Emergencies	3,991	—	—	3,991
Mileage	19,581	—	—	19,581
Welfare Cases	18,071	—	—	18,071
Mileage	47,547	—	—	47,547
Total Patients ...	103,955	75	5	104,035
Total Mileage ...	343,661	2,349	39	346,049

RAIL JOURNEYS	202
Approximate total rail mileage	37,596
Average miles per patient	186·09

Vehicles Three new ambulances were received during the year and, in accordance with the recommendation of the working party set up by the Ministry of Health, these are painted white and have a stretcher trolley in place of the more orthodox type of stretcher and frame. Additional equipment in the form of Air Viva Resuscitators, Sterile Burn Sheets and Disposable Gloves are now carried in all ambulances. Some also have inflatable splints.

Staff Assistance is still rendered by members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Ambulance Divisions. It is with regret that I have to report that the members of the Nursing Division which in the past rendered such yeoman service have not carried out any duty during the past year. The total hours of the much-appreciated service rendered by the men's division amounted to 773 hours; this is a reduction on the previous year.

Added Area The system whereby the areas of Plympton and Plymstock which were added to the City of Plymouth on April 1st, 1967, are covered by Devon County Ambulance Service and the Hospital Car Service still remains operative and is satisfactory. The monthly average number of patients and mileage in this area shows an increase over the first nine months' working.

						<i>Ambulance</i>	<i>H.C.S.</i>
ROAD JOURNEYS:							
Ordinary Removals	...	...	...	...	...	4,891	7,652
Mileage	...	...	...	...	...	21,931	27,869
Accidents and Emergencies	...	...	...	...	...	678	—
Mileage	...	...	...	...	...	6,988	—
Welfare Cases	...	...	...	...	...	1,063	113
Mileage	...	...	...	...	...	2,623	411
Total Patients	...	...	...	...	...	6,632	7,765
Total Mileage	...	...	...	...	...	31,542	28,280
Average Miles per Patient	...	...	...	...	...	4.75	3.64

General The Service continues to be responsible for the following additional duties:

1. Accepting calls for the Port Medical Officers outside their normal office hours.
2. Receiving and dealing with all emergency Midwifery calls. This during the normal day period causes problems and often involves a great deal of ambulance service staff time, as during this period midwives are on their normal rounds and it is difficult to contact them.
3. Receiving and dealing with all calls made via the Plymouth Corporation telephone exchange between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

This involves calls made by the general public to: Transport Department, Milehouse; Duty Water Inspector; Duty Inspectors, City Engineer's Department; Child-Care Officers; School of Navigation hostel, and various other smaller departments.

These calls vary from half a dozen to as many as forty-five in a single night.

All this has to be attended to in addition to the normal ambulance work of Plymouth and the part of Devon for which we are responsible at night by the Control Room Officer, who is quite often working single-handed.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL PATIENTS AND MILEAGE OVER THE LAST FIVE YEARS

YEAR	PLYMOUTH		DEVON		CORNWALL		TOTAL	
	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
1964	92,124	303,905	157	5,210	69	2,906	92,350	312,021
1965	100,608	324,157	147	5,367	74	3,266	100,829	332,790
1966	100,168	321,936	76	2,635	36	1,891	100,280	326,462
1967	100,884	330,939	30	877	6	171	100,920	331,987
1968	103,955	343,661	75	2,349	5	39	104,035	346,049

AVERAGE MILES PER PATIENT

1958	...	3.511
1963	...	3.343
1968	...	3.32

Plymouth Port Health Authority

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1968 BY THE PORT MEDICAL OFFICER,
DR. T. A. I. REES

Introductions This Report is in the form and sequence prescribed for annual reports of Medical Officers of Port Health Authorities by the Ministry of Health, Form Port 20, dated October, 1952.

A detailed report was made in 1965 and where there has been no change in arrangements during 1968 this is indicated under the appropriate section.

SECTION I – STAFF

No change

SECTION II

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE B

<i>Ships from</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number Inspected</i>		<i>Number of ships reporting as having had during the voyage, infectious diseases on board</i>
			<i>By the Medical Officer of Health</i>	<i>By the Port Health Inspector</i>	
Foreign Ports	1,137	554,651	7	407	4
Coastwise	1,239	794,673	1	355	Nil
TOTAL	2,376	1,349,324	8	762	4

There was an increase of 331 ships and tonnage of 78,755 entering the port compared with 1967.

SECTION III

CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic	Number of Passengers INWARDS	...	2,811
	Number of Passengers OUTWARDS	...	2,465

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Cargo Traffic

Foreign

Preserved meat and cheese from Holland.
 Fresh fruit and vegetables from Holland, France and Spain.
 Timber from Canada, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Finland, East Germany and U.S.A.
 Grain from Holland, France and Germany.
 Fuel oils from the West Indies, Singapore and Greece.
 Fertilisers from Holland, Germany, France, Sweden and Finland.
 Wines and spirits from Holland and France.
 Tinned and dried milk from Holland.
 Fresh fruit from Cyprus.
 Confectionery from Holland.
 Oyster shell from the Continent.
 Liquified petroleum gas from France.
 Potatoes from Egypt.
 Steel from Holland and Belgium.
 Motor spirit from Germany, Aden and Belgium.

Coastal

Coal from South Wales and north-east ports.
 Petrol, oil and paraffin from Fawley, Hamble, Milford Haven, Swansea, Brixham and Falmouth.
 Fertilisers from Immingham and Belfast.
 Potatoes from Northern Ireland.
 Grain from Avonmouth, Isle of White, Blyth and King's Lynn.
 Tar from Preston.
 Gypsum from Ireland.
 Tomatoes from Jersey.
 Cable from Southampton.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

China Clay.
Granite chippings.
Scrap metals.
Fertilisers.
Broken glass.
Coke and coke breeze.
Limestone.

PRINCIPAL PORTS FROM WHICH SHIPS ARRIVE

<i>Asia and Australasia</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>America</i>	<i>Africa</i>
Singapore	Rotterdam Gibraltar Ghent Brest La Pallice Le Havre Antwerp Amsterdam Bordeaux Roscoff Limassol Rouen Gothenburg Hamina Lisbon Gonfreville Roytta Copenhagen	Vancouver Trinidad San Francisco New York Recife	Las Palmas Alexandria Cape Town

SECTION IV

INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

There is no inland barge traffic at the port.

SECTION V

WATER SUPPLY

No change.

SECTION VI
PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1966

No change.

SECTION VII
SMALLPOX

(1) *Isolation hospitals available*

The first case or cases would be admitted to the Smallpox Hospital, Liskeard, Cornwall (Telephone: Liskeard 2385), staffed from the Scott Isolation Hospital, Beacon Park Road, Plymouth (Telephone 51437). Consultant Physician: Dr. G. R. Steed.

Should it appear likely that more extensive accommodation would be required, arrangements would be made for the Lee Mill Smallpox Hospital, at present used for geriatric cases, to be reopened as a Smallpox Hospital.

(2) *Arrangements for the transport of cases to hospital*

The launch *Argus* of the Plymouth Port Health Authority, based at Millbay Docks, Plymouth (Telephone: Plymouth 68000, Extn. 2229 by day, and Plymouth 68000, Extn. 2129 at night and week-ends) is available to transport cases from ship to shore. The launch is equipped with a radio transmitter and receiver linked to the Plymouth Ambulance Headquarters.

Ambulances of the Plymouth City Council's Ambulance Service (Telephone: Plymouth 64101) are available to transport cases to hospital.

(3) *Smallpox consultants*

Dr. W. H. St. John-Brooke Office Telephone: Penzance 2382
West Cornwall Hospital Home Telephone: Cockwells 356
Penzance, Cornwall

(4) *Facilities for the laboratory diagnosis of smallpox*

Materials for the collection of specimens from suspected cases are always available at the Port Health Office, Plymouth.

Specimens are forwarded to the Virus Reference Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London, N.W.9.

SECTION VIII

VENEREAL DISEASES

Location of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease and days and hours of attendance.

No change.

During the year, 91 British and 22 foreign seamen were treated at the Venereal Disease Clinic.

The nationalities were as follows:

British ...	...	...	91
Turkish	...	...	1
Dutch ...	...	...	5
Norwegian	...	...	1
Biafran	...	...	1
Danish ...	...	...	3
Kenyan	...	...	1
Finnish	...	...	1
Greek ...	...	...	9
			—
TOTAL	...		113
			==

SECTION IX

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS 1968

TABLE D

<i>Category</i>	<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of cases during the year</i>		<i>Number of ships concerned</i>
		<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Crew</i>	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Chicken Pox	—	1	1
	Infective Hepatitis	—	1	1
	German Measles	—	1	1
	Mumps	1	—	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	None	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	None	Nil	Nil	Nil

SECTION X

OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

There were no cases of malaria brought to notice in ships arriving at Plymouth during the year.

SECTION XI

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED OF PLAGUE

No plague-infected or suspected ships entered the Port during the year.

SECTION XII

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

1. Ships arriving at the various wharves are boarded by the Port Health Inspector or Rodent Operator. Enquiries are made of the officers and crew as to evidence of rat infestation. Docksides, wharves and warehouses in dock areas are under constant surveillance for evidence of rodent infestation, and Foreman Stevedores are also questioned as to the presence of rats. Where evidence of rat infestation is found, trapping or poisoning is carried out by the Rodent Operator.

2. All rats caught are destroyed and some specimens found are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.

3. If necessary, deratting of ships would be carried out by poisoning, using 1080. This treatment would be carried out by private firms under the supervision of the Port Health Authority.

Should it be deemed necessary to fumigate a vessel, Methyl Bromide or Hydrogen Cyanide would be used, depending on availability. Fumigation would be carried out by private firms under the supervision of the Port Health Authority.

Commercial contractors carrying out such deratting treatments are:

1. Contra-pest Services Ltd., 2 Ranelegh Road, London, E.6.
2. Rentokil Laboratories Ltd., Marine & Fumigation Division, 112 Victoria Dock Road, London, E.16.

Small interim treatments are carried out by the Port Health Authority's Rodent Operator using Warfarin.

Inspections confirm that rat proofing principles are incorporated in the construction of modern vessels.

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports:

NIL

Rodents destroyed in docks, quays, wharves and warehouses:

<i>Category</i>				<i>Number</i>
Black rats	...	...	...	Nil
Brown rats	...	...	...	49
Sent for examination	...	...	...	2
Species not known	...	...	...	Nil
Infected with plague	...	...	...	Nil

Number of rats presumed killed, based on amount of poison bait consumed: 114.

Number of mice presumed killed: 107.

NUMBER OF DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1968, FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

TABLE F

Number of Deratting Certificates issued					Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued 6	Total Certifi- cates issued 7
After fumigation with		After trapping	After poison- ing	Total		
HCN	Other fumigant					
1	2	3	4	5		
—	—	—	—	—	45	45

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

(APPLICATION TO SHIPPING) ORDER, 1951

No Rodent Control Certificates were issued to coastal vessels during the year.

SECTION XIII

INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

<i>Nature and Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Result of serving Notices</i>
	<i>Statutory Notices</i>	<i>Other Notices</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
770 Vessels	Nil	7	7

SECTION XIV

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 & 1948

Investigations by officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Central Public Health Laboratory into the outbreak of food poisoning following the consumption of oysters fished at Saltash and cleansed at the Saltash Borough Council's oyster cleansing installation during September and October, 1966, continued without any specific cause for the outbreak being identified. The cleansing plant remains closed (the Ministry of Health's approval having been withdrawn). This in effect closes the fisheries as dredging of oysters for sale for human consumption is conditional on the oysters being cleansed at the Saltash Corporation plant.

The Port of Plymouth Health Authority co-operated by taking swabs of sewage effluents periodically and notifying the results to the Food Hygiene Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London, which is collating bacteriological and field experiment results in connection with this outbreak.

SECTION XV

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

- (1) Dr. Enid Atkins resigned 31st December, 1968.
- (2) No change.
- (3) No change.
- (4) During the year the number of incoming aliens was 1,193 and the number of outgoing aliens was 645.
- (5) No change.

REPORTS AND CERTIFICATES FOR ALIENS MEDICALLY EXAMINED

<i>Nature of Report or Certificate</i>		<i>Total number of Reports and Certificates issued</i>	<i>Aliens not permitted to land</i>
A	Unsound mind or mentally defective	1	1
B (1)	Undesirable for medical reasons	None	None
B (2)	(a) Inability to support ...	None	None
	(b) Likely to require medical treatment	None	None
	(c) Inability to support and likely to require medical treatment	None	None
C	Conditionally landed for further medical examination	None	None
	TOTALS	1	1

COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACT, 1962

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS

(1) List of Medical Inspectors of Commonwealth Immigrants:

Dr. Enid Atkins resigned 31st December, 1968.

(2) Total number of Commonwealth citizens subject to control under the Act: 3.

(3) Total number of Commonwealth citizens medically examined:
NONE.

REPORTS AND CERTIFICATES FOR COMMONWEALTH CITIZENS

MEDICALLY EXAMINED

No certificates in respect of Commonwealth citizens medically examined were issued.

(4) Total number of Commonwealth citizens embarked: 20.

SECTION XVI

MISCELLANEOUS

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease:

NO CHANGE

FOOD INSPECTION

During the year, 166 vessels were dealt with under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948 and the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1968.

The total amount of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered and condemned as unsound, unwholesome or unfit for human consumption consisted of:

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>
Fresh Fruit	20	7	3	12	0
Tinned Fruit and Fruit Juices ...	—	12	2	23	9
Fresh Vegetables	14	2	2	2	0
Tinned Vegetables, Vegetable Preserves and Soup ...	—	4	1	7	3
Confectionery and Flour	—	3	3	8	0
Sauces and Cooking Oil	—	—	1	5	3
Jams and Spreads	—	—	1	22	8
Wheat	5	2	0	0	0
Bournvita	—	—	—	7	0
Cereals	—	1	2	12	0
Coffee	—	—	—	19	0
Tinned Fish	—	—	1	15	8
Canned Meat	—	4	3	24	4
Lard	—	3	2	14	0
TOTAL ...	41	4	3	4	3

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

and

DARK SMOKE (PERMITTED PERIODS) (VESSELS) REGULATIONS, 1958

Two notices were served on the masters of vessels under the above Act and in each case the nuisance was abated and no further action was necessary.

The following specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Greenbank, Plymouth:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Specimen</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Examined for</i>	<i>Result</i>
19. 3.68	Brown Rat	Saphir & Co., Millbay	P. Pestis	No Pathogens isolated
20. 3.68	Water 1	Standpipe in Tunnel D.I.	B. Coli	Probable number of B. Coli per 100 ml. NIL
20. 3.68	" 2	Warden's Kitchen D.I.	"	" NIL
20. 3.68	" 3	Barrack's Kitchen D.I.	"	" NIL
19. 6.68	" 1	Saphir & Co. ...	"	" NIL
19. 6.68	" 2	Port Health Office	"	" NIL
9. 7.68	" 1	Warden's Kitchen D.I.	"	" NIL
9. 7.68	" 2	Standpipe in Tunnel D.I.	"	" NIL
9. 7.68	" 3	Standpipe on Bunkhouse D.I.	"	" NIL
9. 7.68	" 4	Barrack's Kitchen D.I.	"	" NIL
13.11.68	" 1	Warden's Kitchen D.I.	"	" NIL
13.11.68	" 2	Standpipe in Tunnel D.I.	"	" NIL
13.11.68	" 3	Standpipe on Bunkhouse D.I.	"	" NIL
13.11.68	" 4	Barrack's Scullery D.I.	"	" NIL
22.11.68	" 1	<i>Lady Sorcha</i> Galley Sink	"	" NIL
22.11.68	" 2	" Master's L.B.	"	" NIL
22.11.68	" 3	" Engineer's L.B....	"	" NIL
6.12.68	Brown Rat	Millbay	P. Pestis	No Pathogens isolated

CASES OF NON-INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND INJURY LANDED AT THE PORT

Nine cases of non-infectious disease or injury were landed for hospital treatment during the year.

CONTAMINATED WATER SUPPLY ON MOTOR VESSEL

On Thursday, 21st November, 1968, motor vessel *Lady Sorch*a of Rochester berthed at Cattedown Wharf, was boarded by the Port Health Inspector on a routine ship in inspection. In the course of his inspection he noticed that the water from the galley tap was brackish and on further investigation the cause of the salt contamination was found to be a fractured bulkhead dividing the domestic water storage tank from the after peak water ballast tank. The domestic water storage tank was fouled by sludge and the domestic service tank was similarly affected.

The bulkhead was repaired and the domestic storage and service tanks were washed out with chlorinated water.

H.M. Customs and Excise and the Board of Trade, Marine Surveyors co-operated fully until the repairs and cleansing operations were completed to the satisfaction of the Port Health Inspector.

It may be noted that although the vessel was only seven years old no plans were available to show the fresh water system and this had to be ascertained by tracing the pipe runs.

School Health Service

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

DR. G. B. CARTER

School population:

Primary Schools ...	23,674
Secondary Schools	15,188
Special Schools ...	619
	<hr/>
	39,481
	<hr/>

Staff At the end of the year the number in the various sections were:

MEDICAL, ETC.

Medical Officers	4.79
School Nurses	11.00
Speech Therapists	0.87

DENTAL

Dental Officers	4.8
Dental Auxiliaries	1.0
Dental Surgery Assistants	6.6

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Psychiatrists	1.77
Educational Psychologists	2.00
Psychiatric Social Workers	2.00

Medical Inspections The detailed statistical tables relating to the medical inspection of school children are given at the end of this report.

1. PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION

A – Number of periodic medical inspections in the age-groups

	<i>Number of children inspected</i>
1. Entrants (1964 to 1961 age groups)	3,034
2. Intermediates (selected from 1960 to 1955 age groups)	1,620
3. Leavers (1954 and earlier age groups)	3,057
	<hr/>
TOTAL ...	7,711
	<hr/>

The age at which the ‘intermediate’ examination preferably takes place is now seven to eight years and this is on a selective basis. The parents of children of this age completed a questionnaire on their child’s health and from the answers given it was decided whether or not the child should have an examination by the School Medical Officer. There are approximately 4,000 children of this age in Plymouth. Questionnaires were received in respect of 3,692 of those selected. The number examined, 1,620, is a little more than half the number of children usually examined as intermediates and this saving of medical officers’ time allows more time to be spent on the children who are called for examination.

B: Number of CHILDREN found, at periodic medical inspections, to require treatment (including those already under treatment)

	Number inspected	(i) Requiring treatment for defective vision (excluding squint)		(ii) Requiring treatment for all other defects		(iii) Total individual children requiring treatment	
		Num-ber	per 1,000	Num-ber	per 1,000	Num-ber	per 1,000
1. Entrants (1964-61)	3,034	98	32.30	515	169.74	561	184.90
2. Intermediate age groups (Selected 1960-55)	1,620	109	67.28	388	239.51	466	287.65
3. Leavers (1954-1951)	3,057	414	135.43	350	114.49	719	235.20
TOTALS	7,711	621	80.53	1,253	162.49	1,746	226.43

621 children out of the 7,711 inspected were found to require treatment for defective vision. This is equivalent to 80.53 per 1,000

Children requiring treatment for all other defects totalled 1,253, a rate of 162.49 per 1,000. This compares with 162.78 per 1,000 in 1967 and 175.03 in 1966.

C: Number of DEFECTS found per 1,000 children inspected at periodic medical inspections whether requiring treatment or observation

	1968	1967	1966
Skin	44.48	43.12	42.36
Vision	113.73	114.11	124.20
Squint	19.97	23.58	28.54
Otitis Media ...	15.43	14.12	14.08
Heart	9.99	10.9	13.03
Lungs	27.75	28.62	36.62
Hernia	1.95	2.77	4.43

D: Number of NEW DEFECTS found at periodic medical inspections to require treatment

Table 2C at the end of this report gives the total number of defects, old and new, found requiring treatment for each disease and for each age-group, and the number of new defects, divided into those which were already under treatment at the time of the periodic medical inspection and those which were not.

In the 7,711 children examined in 1968, 491 new defects not under treatment were found; 106 of these defects were of vision or squint.

E: SELECTIVE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS for children in junior schools and departments

Selective examinations for children in the intermediate age-groups were again employed in 1968 as in 1967.

In and prior to 1963 it was customary to examine all children aged 9 to 10 years. In 1968, the children in the intermediate group who were examined were mainly those aged 7 to 8 years, and 1,620 were selected for examination. In these, 153 new defects not under treatment were found, a rate of 94.4 new defects per 1,000 children examined. In 1963, when all children aged 9 to 10 years were examined as intermediates, only 25 new defects not under treatment were found, a rate of 8.3 per 1,000 examined. These figures indicate that the effect of making the intermediate examination selective and lowering the age by 2 years has very considerably increased the number of new defects found per 1,000 children examined. This

confirms that the School Medical Officers' time is being employed more effectively and that many children are receiving earlier attention for defects than they would otherwise have done.

F: Attendance of parents at periodic medical inspections

			<i>Number of children inspected</i>	<i>Number of parents attending</i>	<i>Percentage of parents attending</i>
1. Entrants	...	...	3,034	2,182	71.92
2. Intermediates (selected)	...	...	1,620	1,034	63.83
3. Leavers	...	...	3,057	322	10.53
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTALS	...	7,711	3,538	45.88
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

This is much the same as in previous years.

G: Reports to family doctors after the final inspection before leaving school

Reports were sent to family doctors on five children found to have serious or permanent defects believed to be unknown to their own doctors.

2. OTHER MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(Special inspections and reinspections)

			<i>Special Inspections</i>	<i>Reinspections</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Ordinary cases seen at school clinics and schools and children seen for ascertainment as handicapped pupils (excluding educationally subnormal) and all other special examinations, except as follows	...	...	4,390	2,844	7,234
2. For fitness for:—					
(a) Employment outside school hours			570	—	570
(b) Entertainment licences	...	...	8	—	8
(c) Swimming instruction	...	...	61	—	61
(d) Boxing	...	...	228	—	228
(e) Entry to teacher training college			280	—	280
(f) Outward Bound Scheme	...	...	60	—	60
3. For defective hearing:—					
(a) Audiometer sweep tests	...	...	114	—	114
(b) Full investigation	...	...	104	125	229
4. For ascertainment as educationally subnormal pupils	...	...	270	269	539
5. At Day Open-Air School	...	...	—	280	280
6. At E.S.N. Special Schools	...	...	—	267	267
7. At Children's Homes	...	...	173	224	397
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTALS	...	6,258	4,009	10,267
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

There was an increase of 1,103 in the number of special inspections or reinspections compared with 1967.

**School
Premises**

The School Medical Officers continued to make annual inspections of school premises during the year and the Director of Education was notified of defects found or improvements required either directly from the Medical Officer's report or after a follow-up visit by the District Health Inspector in connection with certain defects.

**Cleanliness
Inspections and
Other Work of
the School
Nurses**

The School Nurses carried out 167,009 inspections during 1968 and 487 children were found to be infested. This is equivalent to 1.23% of the school population and reflects the hard core of infested families which endless advice, cajoling and practical help is ineffectual in reducing. In addition to the school nurses' efforts, a "head-cleansing" auxiliary is employed half-time at two clinics and many unfortunate children benefit enormously but temporarily thereby. This service carries its own dangers in that a small number of feckless and incompetent parents may feel that they can leave it to the Authority to carry out this unpleasant cleansing task which they should be doing themselves.

	<i>Number of children on registers at end of the year</i>	<i>Number of individual examinations of children</i>	<i>Number of individual children found infested</i>	<i>% of individual children on registers found infested</i>
Primary Schools ..	23,674	114,566	397	1.68
Secondary Schools ..	15,188	43,923	64	.42
Special Schools ..	619	8,520	26	4.20
TOTALS ..	39,481	167,009	487	1.23

Screening tests of vision and hearing carried out by school nurses.

The school nurses test the vision of school children annually and the hearing approximately every three years. Children with possible defects are referred to the Medical Officers for any necessary further investigation and treatment to be obtained.

				<i>Number of children tested by nurses</i>	<i>Number of children referred to School Medical Officers</i>
(1)	VISION TESTS:				
	Primary Schools	..	..	23,600	459
	Secondary Schools	..	..	16,709	291
	Special Schools	..	..	694	6
				<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTALS	..		41,003	756
				<hr/>	<hr/>
(2)	HEARING TESTS:				
	Primary Schools	..	..	8,765	69
	Secondary Schools	..	..	2,835	6
	Special Schools	..	..	510	2
				<hr/>	<hr/>
	TOTALS	..		12,110	77
				<hr/>	<hr/>

During the course of this and other work, the nurses paid 3,214 visits to schools, 3,401 visits to children's homes and attended 1,313 clinic sessions at which 33,727 treatments were given.

Handicapped Children Arrangements for the ascertainment of the various categories of handicapped children remained unaltered during the year. In September, 1966, a day special class was started at the Stuart Road Primary School to accommodate a small number of maladjusted children, and in 1967 a similar class for older children opened at the Trelawny Secondary School. An additional school for educationally subnormal children was opened in the added area, namely Longcause School, with 80 places for Plymouth children and 20 places allocated for Devon County children.

A: Number of children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding-homes

	1968	1967	1966
1. Blind	—	—	—
2. Partially sighted	1	—	2
3. Deaf	2	2	—
4. Partial hearing	5	9	8
5. Physically handicapped	25	21	20
6. Delicate	2	6	6
7. Maladjusted	16	15	11
8. Educationally subnormal	139	103	83
9. Epileptic	—	—	—
10. Speech defects	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	190	156	130

There was an increase of 26 children assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools in 1967 compared with 1966, and still a further increase of 34 in 1968.

A second medical officer has now been trained in the assessment of educationally subnormal children. This enabled inroads to be made on the waiting-list, and 116 more such examinations were made in 1967 than in 1966, accounting for an increase of 20 requiring special school education for that year. In 1968 a further increase of 81 children were assessed accounting for the additional 36 children recommended for educationally subnormal schools.

B: Number of handicapped children at special schools in January 1968

	<i>At Maintained Special Schools. Day Pupils</i>	<i>At Non- Maintained Special Schools. Boarding Pupils</i>	<i>At Inde- pendent Schools</i>	<i>Special Classes and Units</i>	<i>Boarded in Homes</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Blind ...	—	4	—	—	—	4
2. Partially Sighted ...	—	5	—	—	—	5
3. Deaf ...	39	2	—	—	—	41
4. Partial Hearing ...	31	—	—	—	—	31
5. Physically Handicapped	56	2	4	31	—	93
6. Delicate ...	21	1	—	—	—	22
7. Maladjusted	3	4	40	23	3	73
8. Educationally Subnormal ...	417	4	11	—	—	432
9. Epileptic ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
10. Speech Defects	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	569	22	55	54	3	703

	<i>January 1969</i>	<i>January 1968</i>	<i>January 1967</i>
1. Blind	4	4	4
2. Partially sighted	5	6	8
3. Deaf	41	36	34
4. Partial hearing	31	35	35
5. Physically handicapped ..	93	94	54
6. Delicate	22	23	29
7. Maladjusted	73	71	45
8. Educationally subnormal ..	432	359	351
9. Epileptic	2	2	2
10. Speech defects	—	—	—
TOTALS	703	630	562

C: Handicapped children at independent schools

	<i>School</i>	<i>Number of Children</i>	<i>Handicap</i>
1.	Badgeworth Court School, Badgeworth, nr. Cheltenham, Glos.	3 boys	Maladjusted
2.	Berrow Wood School, Pendock, nr. Staunton, Glos. ...	6 boys	Maladjusted
3.	Brookside School, Clungunford, nr. Craven Arms, Salop.	1 boy	Maladjusted
4.	Burnt Norton School, Chipping Campden, Glos.	1 boy	Maladjusted
5.	H.M.S. <i>Conway</i> , Merchant Navy Cadet School	1 boy	Maladjusted
6.	Childscourt School, Lattiford House, nr. Wincanton, Somerset	4 boys	Maladjusted
7.	Cotswold Chine School, Box, nr. Stroud, Glos.	1 boy	Maladjusted
8.	Battisborough School, nr. Plymouth ...	1 boy	Maladjusted
9.	Convent of the Assumption, Sidmouth, Devon	1 girl	Maladjusted
10.	Farney Close School, Bolney Court, Bolney, Sussex ...	1 boy	Maladjusted
11.	Heathercombe Brake School, Manaton, Newton Abbot, Devon ...	3 boys 1 girl	Physically Handicapped
12.	Heanton School, Barnstaple, N. Devon	3 boys	Maladjusted
13.	Leigh Court School, Blackborough, Cullompton, Devon ...	2 boys	Maladjusted
14.	Marchant-Holliday School, Templecombe, Somerset	1 boy	Maladjusted
15.	Netherfield School, Crowborough, Sussex	2 boys 1 girl	E.S.N.
16.	Pitt House, School, Rocklands, Chudleigh, Devon ...	3 boys	Maladjusted
17.	Pitt House Senior School, Hr. Lincombe Road, Torquay, Devon	6 boys 5 boys	Maladjusted E.S.N.
18.	Royal Alexandra and Albert School, Gatton Park, Reigate, Surrey ...	2 girls	Maladjusted
19.	Holme Park School, Rotherfield ...	1 boy	E.S.N.
20.	St. Christopher's School, Bristol ...	1 boy	E.S.N.

	<i>School</i>	<i>Number of Children</i>	<i>Handicap</i>
21.	St. Peter's School, Chelmarsh Vicarage, Bridgnorth, Salop.	1 boy	E.S.N.
22.	Shute School, Axminster, Devon ...	1 girl	Maladjusted
23.	Walton Elm School, Sturminster Newton, Dorset ...	1 boy	Maladjusted
24.	Wells Cathedral School, Bath	1 boy	Maladjusted
	TOTAL ...	55	

D: Handicapped children boarded in homes

	<i>Boarding Home</i>	<i>Number of Children</i>	<i>Handicap</i>
1.	Mountstephen House Hostel, Uffculme, Cullompton, Devon ...	3 boys	Maladjusted
	TOTAL ...	3	

E: Handicapped children educated otherwise than at school

In January 1969, 8 children were being educated in Freedom Fields Hospital, Plymouth, and 14 at home, nearly all being physically handicapped children.

F: Children found unsuitable for education at school

During 1968, 14 children were recorded as unsuitable for education at school under section 57 (4) of the Education Act, 1944, as amended by the Mental Health Act, 1959, compared with 13 in 1967 and 10 in 1966.

G: Child Guidance Clinic

The report on the work of the Child Guidance Clinic will be found in the Children's Section of the Nuffield Clinic Report on pages 102 to 107.

H: Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus

Because of new and improved surgical techniques in the past five years, many more children born with Spina Bifida and the

consequent likelihood of Hydrocephalus, are now surviving, and the more severely handicapped present considerable difficulties in their education. Plymouth is fortunate in that these children can be considered for entry to the nursery group at the local school and centre for spastics, where they can receive the care and physiotherapy they need. At present, 8 children are sponsored by the Education Authority and 1 by the Health Authority.

As they become older, it is hoped to transfer most of them to the Woodlands Day Special School for Physically Handicapped and Delicate Children, where 3 are already enrolled. It is estimated that two or three children with severe defects necessitating special school education will be coming forward each year, and in a few years' time children with this handicap will require a substantial proportion of the places available at the school.

Some children with less serious handicaps are able to manage in an ordinary school, and this is desirable where possible; though there are limitations. The stress of an education in ordinary school on a child who may have to contend with wheel-chair life, incontinence, and possibly long absences for medical or surgical treatment may be more than he can undertake and most children with severe defects will require the shelter of a special school for the handicapped.

REPORT OF DR. L. N. TRETHOWAN

School Medical Officer

Defective Hearing Audiometry Clinic During 1968, twenty sessions of the Audiology Clinic were held on alternate Saturday mornings at Seven Trees Clinic.

Fifty-four children were seen, 39 for the first time.

It was confirmed that 4 of those seen in the previous year were in need of special educational treatment at Hartley House School for the Deaf and Partially Deaf. Five of the children seen for the first time were offered places at the school, but 2 of these places were refused by the parents. Three who will be attending are the children of deaf parents, and have brothers or sisters already attending the school.

Two children found to be partially deaf are also retarded and are attending Longcause School, one of them wearing a hearing aid. One child from the Devon Authority has been supplied with two hearing-aids and will be visited by their peripatetic teacher of the deaf. Two spastic children referred from the Dame Hannah Rogers School at Ivybridge were found to be partially deaf and have been provided with hearing-aids and one other child found to have a severe high-frequency deafness, is at present managing in an ordinary school with a hearing-aid. These partially deaf children not attending Hartley House School are all visited by the peripatetic teacher of the deaf.

The remaining 39 children were thought not to be deaf, but 6 of these will be re-observed during the following year. Deafness was excluded as a reason for the slow development of 2 severely retarded children.

Enuresis The issue of Eastleigh alarms during 1968 for the treatment of bed-wetting continued to prove satisfactory. A less costly alarm by another maker was tested during the year but was found not to be as efficient as the Eastleigh.

Eighty-five alarms were issued to children for the first time and 11 reissued for short periods to children who had relapsed.

Of these, 38 were cured, 22 are responding well and are almost cured, 18 are responding more slowly, 18 were withdrawn or returned for a variety of reasons, but 4 of these had achieved and sustained considerable improvement, having only an occasional mishap.

The nurses made 618 visits to the homes to advise and encourage the children and parents.

Medical Treatment

The School Clinic arrangements at the time of writing this report are as follows:

SCHOOL CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Medical Officers' Clinic</i>	<i>Nurses' Minor Ailment Treatment Clinic</i>	<i>Ultra- Violet Light Clinic (by appointment)</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinics (by appointment)</i>
1. Seven Trees Clinic, Baring Street	Monday 2 p.m. Wednesday 2 p.m. Audiology Clinic on alternate Saturday mornings at 10 a.m. by appointment	Monday to Friday 3.30 p.m.	Monday 9 a.m. Thursday 9 a.m.	Monday 2 p.m. Tuesday 9 a.m. 2 p.m. Wednesday 9 a.m. Friday 9 a.m. 2 p.m. (part-time)
2. Stonehouse Clinic Peel Street, Stonehouse	Tuesday 2 p.m. Friday 3.30 p.m.	Monday 3.30 p.m. Friday 3.30 p.m.	—	—
3. Devonport Clinic, Park Avenue, Devonport	Tuesday 2 p.m.	Tuesday 3.30 p.m. Friday 3.30 p.m.	—	—
4. North Prospect Clinic, North Prospect School, Foliot Road, Swilly	Wednesday 2 p.m.	Monday to Friday 3.30 p.m.	—	Tuesday 9 a.m. Friday 9 a.m. 2 p.m. (part-time)
5. St. Budeaux Clinic, Stirling Road, St. Budeaux	Thursday 2 p.m.	Monday 3.30 p.m. Thursday 3.30 p.m.	—	Monday 9 a.m.
6. Honicknowle Clinic Montacute Avenue, Honicknowle	Tuesday 2 p.m.	Tuesday 3.30 p.m. Friday 3.30 p.m.	—	Wednesday 9 a.m. Thursday 9 a.m.

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Medical Officers' Clinic</i>	<i>Nurses' Minor Ailment Treatment Clinic</i>	<i>Ultra- Violet Light Clinic (by appointment)</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinics (by appointment)</i>
7. Plympton Clinic, Station Road, Plympton	Friday 9.30 a.m.	—	—	Thursday 1 p.m.
8. Plymstock Clinic, Horn Cross Road, Plymstock	Tuesday 10.30 a.m.	—	—	Friday 9 a.m.
9. Efford Clinic, 121 Efford Road	Tuesday 3.30 p.m.	Tuesday 3.30 p.m. Thursday 3.30 p.m.	—	—
10. Southway Clinic, 37 Rockfield Avenue, Southway	Wednesday 2 p.m.	Wednesday 3.30 p.m. Friday 3.30 p.m.	—	—
11. Child Guidance Clinic, Children's Section, Plymouth Nuffield Clinic, Seven Trees, Baring Street, Plymouth	Children are seen by appointment			

The Seven Trees School Clinic and the Child Guidance Clinic are open throughout the year. The other clinics are closed during school holidays apart from specially arranged appointments.

Cases treated at School Clinics and elsewhere

The number of cases treated by the school health service staff and those known to have been treated elsewhere for various defects are given in Table 3 at the end of this report.

Eye diseases, defective vision and squint (Table 3A)

Three hundred and fifty-four cases of external diseases of the eye were treated, 142 at school clinics and the remainder at the Royal Eye Infirmary. All 1,028 children with errors of refraction and the 807 children prescribed glasses were dealt with at the Royal Eye Infirmary.

Diseases and defects of the ear, nose and throat (Table 3B)

The School Medical Officers referred 77 children to the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons compared with 88 in 1967 and 103 in 1966.

All the 103 cases shown as receiving treatment were treated at school clinics. No figures are available of the amount of operative treatment carried out at hospitals.

Diseases of the Skin (Table 3D)

All the 2,120 cases of skin diseases were treated at school clinics, (1,860 in 1967.)

Eighty-nine cases of scabies were treated, compared with 41 in 1967. Ringworm of the body (9 cases) was more than in 1967 (8 cases). Impetigo decreased slightly to 120 in 1968 (147 in 1967).

Fifteen children were referred by medical officers to the Consultant Dermatologist, compared with 18 in 1967.

REPORT OF DR. H. W. HASKINS
School Medical Officer

Plantar Warts Treatment of warts, including plantar warts, is carried out at all school clinics. The more resistant cases are referred to Stonehouse Clinic for treatment by diathermy.

The table shows the cases dealt with at Stonehouse during 1968.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Total number of cases sent for	90	138	228
2. Total number of cases who attended ...	81	132	213
3. Total number of plantar warts removed	175	272	447

In addition to the above, 16 children with a total of 73 warts on their hands were treated.

Follow-up is now carried out at the nearest clinic to the patient's home as the cost of travelling to Stonehouse has become an important consideration for the parents of children living in outlying districts.

Other Defects The number of children referred by School Medical Officers to the various consultants was as follows:

Paediatrician	...	...	28
Orthopaedic Surgeons	...	...	14
General Surgeons	...	...	39
Chest Physician	...	...	4
Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	70

Speech Therapy There is an establishment for 2.0 speech therapists but it is rare that the Authority can recruit up to establishment, owing to the shortage of therapists.

The service was sustained by from two to four part-time therapists during the year as no full-time staff were available. The total number of children treated during the year was 289.

Mass Radiography of School-leavers The Mass Radiography Service has been contracting in recent years as the number of new cases of tuberculosis, discovered by this or other means, has been reducing over the whole country. The routine chest X-ray examination of school leavers has now been abandoned as the number of new cases discovered in this category for some years has been negligible, not warranting the cost and technical manpower involved.

The Mass Radiography Unit still provides a whole day session weekly at the city centre for all who wish for this examination and there remain adequate facilities for chest X-rays required for clinical reasons.

Vaccination and Immunisation The information given here refers only to school children dealt with by School Medical Officers at school clinics. The complete figures are given in the immunisation and vaccination section of the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

1. *B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis*

Children born in 1954 and earlier were dealt with during the year and the percentage of those accepting in the 1954 age-group was 78.82 per cent compared with 74.05 per cent for the 1953 age-group in 1967.

The percentage of primary positives on Mantoux testing was 2.08 per cent for the 1954 age-group. The steady reduction of this percentage from 20.7 per cent for the 1940 age-group tested in 1954

when the scheme was started to its present low figure indicates how much the amount of tuberculosis in the general population has fallen in these years.

The following are the figures for 1968:

	Age Group	No. Given preliminary Mantoux Test	Mantoux positive		Number vaccinated with B.C.G.
			No.	%	
<i>1954 Age Group:</i> No. in Group=3,333 Acceptances=2,627 % Acceptances=78.82	1954	2,405	50	2.08	2,157
	1953	196	6	3.06	190
	1952	36	6	16.67	30
	1951	6	1	16.67	5
TOTALS		2,643	63	2.38	2,382

2. *Immunisation against Diphtheria*

Number of children completing full primary course	...	241
Number of children given reinforcing doses	... ..	1,913

3. *Immunisation against Tetanus*

Number of children completing full primary course	335
Number of children given reinforcing doses	... .. 2,040

School children immunised against tetanus are issued with a card showing dates of the primary course and any subsequent reinforcement doses. It is hoped that the parents or the child will be able to produce the card for the information of the doctor who has to deal with any injury the child may receive later in life. Reliable information on previous immunisation against tetanus is invaluable when a decision has to be made on whether specific anti-tetanus treatment is necessary after an injury.

4. *Vaccination against Poliomyelitis*

Number of children completing full primary course	501
Number of children given reinforcing doses	... .. 1,114

Infectious Diseases The information given here refers only to school-children attending the authority's schools. The complete figures are given in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Number of cases of infectious diseases notified in school children

	1968	1967	1966
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Dysentery	153	3	30
Encephalitis	—	2	2
Erysipelas	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	3	6	6
Measles	60	1,128	293
Meningococcal Infections ...	2	1	1
Paratyphoid	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Pneumonia	10	13	7
Scarlet Fever	15	22	37
Tuberculosis	4	5	5
Whooping Cough	30	168	19
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Infectious Hepatitis	4	—	—

The dysentery outbreak occurred almost entirely in the northernmost suburb of the city – Southway.

Maker Camp The medical and nursing arrangements were the same as in previous years with one of the nurses in residence for the whole period the camp was occupied by children.

Children's Homes The medical arrangements for the children's homes remained unchanged in 1968.

Seventy-one visits were made to Parklands by a medical officer. There were 166 new admissions to Parklands of which 10 required treatment for defective vision and 2 for strabismus, 5 required treatment for scabies, 1 for a discharging ear and 2 for a skin complaint. Three of the girls in the Remand Section were suspected to be pregnant.

Eleven routine visits were also made by medical officers to the other three children's homes.

School Meals and Milk The number of children taking dinners at school again increased and the daily average number was 22,381 in September 1968 compared with 21,305 in 1967 and 16,482 in 1966; 60.2 per cent of children present at school on a selected date in 1968 were taking the school dinner, compared with 61.6 per cent on the same date in 1967 and 55.8 per cent in 1966.

On the same date the figures for dinners were taken, 55.1 per cent were taking milk, compared with 84 per cent in 1967. The decrease in the number of children taking milk is due to the fact that only children under the age of 11 and those attending special schools are now entitled to free milk.

REPORT OF MR. T. S. LONGWORTH

Principal School Dental Officer

Staff

During the year the equivalent whole-time strength of dental officers for Plymouth's 39,481 school children was slightly over five, which gives a ratio of approximately 8,000 school children per dental officer. Included in this whole-time equivalence were two part-timers amounting to half a dental officer. Additionally, the equivalence of a quarter of a dental officer's time was devoted to mothers and children under 5-years old.

A full-time officer, Mr. Wookey, commenced at the beginning of the year but his stay was very short lived and he left at the beginning of April. Soon afterwards, two whole-time officers were appointed and one, Mr. Holliday-Rhodes, it is encouraging to write, was newly-qualified and commenced in May. Encouraging, because young dentists have not been coming into the school service. The other dentist did not take up his post, and we remained throughout the year one dental officer short of establishment.

Inspections

As in 1967 a smaller proportion of the school population was inspected in 1968 but the number treated and volume of work remained similar to previous years. It is the local authority's responsibility to provide all the treatment to which parents give their consent to be undertaken in the school service. The school dental officer cannot direct these consenting parents to the N.H.S.

The General Dental Practitioner (G.D.P.) Consent Scheme

Early in the year the P.S.D.O. and Deputy P.S.M.O. met representatives of the Local Dental Committee (L.D.C.) of G.D.Ps in the N.H.S. to discuss the problems arising from the arbitrary list of G.D.Ps on the school dental consent form. It was mutually agreed that this list was undesirable and that parents should first establish before consenting that the N.H.S. dentist of their choice would accept their child for the treatment that was found to be necessary by the inspecting dental officer. Accordingly, it was decided to remove the list of dentists on the back and slightly modify the wording. This was also eventually agreed to by the Education Committee. However, the scheme of referring children consenting to their own dentist through the Executive Council continues as before and the results are similarly tabulated with, it is hoped, the more genuine participation of the parents.

The many undesirable effects of listing G.D.Ps on the consent forms are too numerous to mention, but the main consideration is that consent by parent and N.H.S. dentist must be mutually arranged, since consent by parents alone to a N.H.S. dentist conceals the true situation until the next school dental inspection and in the meantime, as far as the school dental surgeon is concerned, the record card 11M now states that the child is a patient of a G.D.P. for whom the school dentist does not hold a consent or cannot send an appointment or ethically attend to without consultation. It is essential to believe that consent between patient and G.D.P. is mutual as the private dentist is a private contractor in the N.H.S. and has the legal right to decline or accept a particular child as his patient, and it is neither in the school dentists' power to direct parents to consent to the N.H.S. nor a G.D.P. to provide treatment for a child. Even so, it might be considered obvious to follow up those children who are consents to G.D.Ps but over half the forms sent to them are not returned by which we could identify the deprived children and additional clerical assistance would be required to sift records fairly frequently. Also, of the forms actually returned by the G.D.Ps, about 1,000 children a year have either not commenced or completed their treatment, so that follow up would involve letters to some 3,000 parents annually.

**Plympton
and Plymstock**

This dual system of dental consent was also introduced about mid-year into the recently acquired areas of Plympton and Plymstock and now give the additional parents the opportunity to arrange treatment with their own dentist with our knowledge rather than merely refuse treatment. This idea of referring children to their own dentist may take some time to be appreciated in Plympton and Plymstock, as the scheme is opposite to the way their children were selected and it now often depends on a different clinical opinion, at the school dental inspection, being formed.

Treatment

An interesting clinical trend was observed in 1968, in that, for the first time the number of deciduous teeth filled exceeded those extracted. This conservation consumes more time than extractions and more dentists and auxiliaries are needed to facilitate the increasing knowledge and extension of children's dentistry in the younger age groups.

Equipment

During the year the Crownhill surgery was almost entirely re-equipped and remodelled with an Ash satellite unit, air-chair and cuspirator and one of the Seven Trees surgeries was equipped with a new chair, cavalier unit and cuspirator. A cavalier unit was also fitted at North Prospect clinic and the servitor unit transferred to Plympton.

With eight surgeries, some modernisation is inevitable every year to keep up with the advancements and to provide the recently-qualified dentists and auxiliaries with equipment to which they have become accustomed as students.

STATISTICAL TABLES

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE 1A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
		No.	No.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1964 and later	19	19	—	5 1,329 706 32	1	2	3
1963	982	982	—		22	143	156
1962	1,793	1,793	—		61	313	336
1961	240	240	—		14	57	66
1960	846	845	1		51	207	245
1959	439	439	—		27	112	130
1958	123	123	—		9	33	38
1957	84	84	—		9	13	21
1956	71	71	—		6	11	15
1955	57	57	—		7	12	17
1954	2,747	2,747	—		365	289	621
1953 and earlier	310	310	—		49	61	98
TOTALS	7,711	7,710	1	2,072	621	1,253	1,746

Col. (3) Total as a percentage of Col. (2) Total: 99.99% Col. (4) Total as a percentage of Col. (2) Total: .01%

TABLE 1B
OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	6,258
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	4,009
TOTAL			10,267

TABLE 1C
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	167,009
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...		487
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	...		Nil
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	...		Nil

TABLE 1D.—SCREENING TESTS OF VISION AND HEARING

1. (a) Is the vision of entrants tested as a routine within their first year at school?	...	...	...	Yes
(b) If not, at what age is the first vision test carried out	...	...	...	—
2. How frequently is vision testing repeated throughout a child's school life?	...	...	...	Annually
3. (a) Is colour vision testing undertaken?				Yes
(b) If so, at what age?	...	...	...	At 13+ to 14+ years
(c) Are both boys and girls tested?	...			Yes
4. By whom is vision and colour testing carried out?	...	...	...	*School Medical Officers and School Nurses
5. (a) Is routine audiometric testing of entrants carried out within their first year at school?	...	...		Only by forced whisper test at 20 feet
(b) If not, at what age is the first audiometric test carried out?	...	...		—
(c) By whom is audiometric testing carried out?	...	...	...	*School Nurses

* The school nurses do all the preliminary vision and hearing tests and refer any children who appear to have defective vision and/or hearing to the School Medical Officers.

The School Medical Officers do the colour vision testing.

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

TABLE 2A
PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Periodic Inspections							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
4	Skin	70	48	134	36	35	20	239	104
5	Eyes—								
	(a) Vision	98	118	414	83	109	55	621	256
	(b) Squint	63	12	30	4	26	9	129	25
	(c) Other	5	3	5	33	7	10	17	46
6	Ears—								
	(a) Hearing	16	95	10	26	11	65	37	186
	(b) Otitis Media	24	56	7	9	14	9	45	74
	(c) Other	7	4	8	5	4	3	19	12
7	Nose and Throat	97	134	30	37	51	51	178	222
8	Speech	49	70	5	14	34	49	88	133
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	6	—	2	1	—	1	8
10	Heart	8	24	5	18	3	19	16	61
11	Lungs	52	48	26	42	24	22	102	112
12	Developmental—								
	(a) Hernia	4	5	1	—	3	2	8	7
	(b) Other	5	54	7	7	13	29	25	90
13	Orthopædic—								
	(a) Posture	4	7	8	7	3	1	15	15
	(b) Feet	20	23	16	10	23	10	59	43
	(c) Other	14	29	12	23	10	13	36	65
14	Nervous System—								
	(a) Epilepsy	17	4	8	5	12	4	37	13
	(b) Other	2	6	1	4	2	8	5	18
15	Psychological—								
	(a) Development	17	42	1	99	30	322	48	463
	(b) Stability	24	78	12	16	67	60	103	154
16	Abdomen	17	13	2	7	8	10	27	30
17	Other	39	40	37	19	38	24	114	83

(T)=Requiring Treatment.

(O)=Requiring Observation.

TABLE 2B
SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Defect Code No.</i> (1)	<i>Defect or Disease</i> (2)	<i>Special Inspections</i>	
		<i>Pupils requiring Treatment</i> (3)	<i>Pupils requiring Observation</i> (4)
4.	Skin	1,621	26
5.	Eyes—		
	(a) Vision	407	101
	(b) Squint	9	3
	(c) Other... ..	42	5
6.	Ears—		
	(a) Hearing	36	31
	(b) Otitis Media	28	2
	(c) Other... ..	55	3
7.	Nose or Throat	24	9
8.	Speech	39	5
9.	Lymphatic Glands	2	1
10.	Heart	2	—
11.	Lungs	12	5
12.	Developmental—		
	(a) Hernia	3	1
	(b) Other... ..	3	1
13.	Orthopaedic—		
	(a) Posture	—	—
	(b) Feet	4	2
	(c) Other... ..	35	22
14.	Nervous System—		
	(a) Epilepsy	1	—
	(b) Other... ..	—	3
15.	Psychological—		
	(a) Development	7	5
	(b) Stability	59	19
16.	Abdomen	—	—
17.	Other	507	27

TABLE 2C—NEW DEFECTS REQUIRING TREATMENT

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	ENTRANTS			INTERMEDIATES (Selected)			LEAVERS		
		Total Defects Requiring Treatment	U.T.	Not U.T.	Total Defects Requiring Treatment	New Defects Only		Total Defects Requiring Treatment	New Defects Only	
						U.T.	Not U.T.		U.T.	Not U.T.
4	Skin	70	57	13	35	19	7	134	52	62
5	Eyes—									
	(a) Vision	98	65	33	109	31	18	414	123	42
	(b) Squint	63	53	10	36	7	3	30	2	—
	(c) Other	5	3	2	7	5	1	5	1	2
6	Ears—									
	(a) Hearing	16	5	11	11	2	4	10	2	4
	(b) Otitis Media	24	16	8	14	9	4	7	4	—
	(c) Other	7	4	3	4	—	3	8	1	5
7	Nose or Throat	97	82	15	51	31	10	30	13	6
8	Speech	49	16	33	34	3	13	5	—	2
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10	Heart	8	7	1	3	1	2	5	2	1
11	Lungs	52	49	3	24	7	2	26	11	1
12	Developmental—									
	(a) Hernia	4	3	1	3	—	—	1	—	1
	(b) Other	5	4	1	13	6	—	7	3	3
13	Orthopaedic—									
	(a) Posture	4	1	3	3	—	2	8	—	5
	(b) Feet	20	15	5	23	3	14	16	3	5
	(c) Other	14	10	4	10	7	1	12	10	1
14	Nervous System—									
	(a) Epilepsy	17	17	—	12	2	—	8	2	—
	(b) Other	2	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
15	Psychological—									
	(a) Development	17	9	8	30	10	15	1	—	—
	(b) Stability	24	17	7	67	17	37	12	5	2
16	Abdomen	17	13	4	8	3	1	2	—	2
17	Other	39	22	17	38	13	16	37	14	12
	Totals	652	470	182	538	178	153	779	248	156

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE 3A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	354
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,028
TOTAL	1,382
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	807

TABLE 3B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	} <i>information not available</i>
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	
Received other forms of treatment	103
TOTAL	103
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1968	6
(b) in previous years	62

TABLE 3C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	} <i>information not available</i>
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	

TABLE 3D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(Excluding uncleanness, for which see Table 1c).

							<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Ringworm—							
(a) Scalp	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(b) Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Other skin diseases		...	...	...	...	...	1,898
							<hr/>
						TOTAL ...	2,120

TABLE 3E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

			<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	...	...	654

TABLE 3F.—SPEECH THERAPY

					<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated by speech therapists	...	...	...		289

TABLE 3G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

						<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
(a)	Pupils with minor ailments	...	...	...	...	6,110
(b)	Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	...	...			—
(c)	Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...			2,382
(d)	Other than (a), (b) and (c) above—					
	Ultra Violet Light	...	...	...	...	12
						<hr/>
					TOTAL	8,504
						<hr/>

TABLE IV.
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT:	Ages			Total
	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 & over	
First Visit	2,687	2,216	525	5,428
Subsequent Visits	3,975	4,056	1,060	9,091
Total Visits	6,662	6,272	1,585	14,519
Additional Courses of treatment commenced	338	214	50	602
Fillings in permanent teeth ...	2,514	6,029	2,271	10,814
Fillings in deciduous teeth ...	4,257	276	—	4,533
Permanent teeth filled	1,854	4,598	1,633	8,085
Deciduous teeth filled	3,436	229	—	3,665
Permanent teeth extracted ...	207	891	266	1,364
Deciduous teeth extracted ...	2,683	846	—	3,529
General anæsthetics	699	277	17	993
Emergencies	899	678	138	1,715
Number of pupils X-rayed			271	
Prophylaxis			225	
Teeth otherwise conserved			175	
Number of teeth root filled ...			226	
Inlays			1	
Crowns			17	
Courses of treatment completed ...			4,523	
ORTHODONTICS:				
Cases remaining from previous year			—	
New cases commenced during year			111	
Cases completed during year ...			102	
Cases discontinued during year ...			8	
No. of removable appliances fitted...			126	
No. of fixed appliances fitted ...			9	
Pupils referred to hospital consultant			38	

	<i>Ages</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>5 to 9</i>	<i>10 to 14</i>	<i>15 & over</i>	
PROSTHETICS				
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	1	1
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	3	23	13	39
Number of dentures supplied ...	3	34	21	58

ANÆSTHETICS	General anæsthetics administered by Dental Officers	993
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INSPECTIONS	(a) First inspection at school – number of pupils	27,256
	(b) First inspection at clinic – number of pupils ...	1,903
	Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment...	15,734
	Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	12,007
	(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic... ..	2,786
	Number of (c) found to require treatment ...	1,430

SESSIONS	Sessions devoted to treatment	2,357
	Sessions devoted to inspection	254
	Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education ...	78

TABLE V
RETURNS OF SCHOOL DENTAL INSPECTIONS, CONSENTS AND TREATMENTS
INCLUDING REINSPECTIONS IN SCHOOLS AND FIGURES RELATING TO GENERAL DENTAL PRACTITIONER SCHEME

Year	Number on Roll	Inspected in School	Found to Require Treatment	Offered Treatment	Consent- ing to School Dental Treatment	Consent- ing to G.D.P. Treatment	Number of Cases Treated by Dental Officers	Number of Forms sent to G.D.P.s	Number of Forms Returned from G.D.P.s			Number of Forms not Returned from G.D.P.s
									Cases Treated	Failed to Keep Appointment	Failed to Request Appointment	
1960 for Comparison	32,796	29,046	14,033	12,902	5,679	Scheme not operating	4,783 (+)	-	-	-	-	-
1967	38,648	28,393	12,588	9,381	4,064	3,255	6,153	3,255	1,074	47	867	1,267
1968	39,481	29,462	15,019	11,082	4,260	4,077 *	6,030 *	4,077 *	1,016 *	68 *	509 *	2,484 *

*G.D.P. Scheme for Plympton and Plymstock from Whitsun, 1968

TABLE VI
INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENTS PERFORMED BY THE SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Year	Number Inspected in Schools and Clinics	Number Offered Treatment in Schools and Clinics	Number of Consents to School Service (A)	Number of Consents Treated by School Service (B)	Number of Consents Untreated by School Service (A-B)
1962	32,276	15,987	7,555	5,131	2,424
1963	31,383	17,265	7,267	4,876	2,391
1964	31,079	16,249	6,827	5,155	1,672
1965	31,449	16,020	7,306	5,859	1,447
1966	34,604	15,888	8,380	6,074	2,306
1967	26,583	10,555	5,921	5,503	418
*1968	31,945	13,288	6,466	6,030	436

*WITH PLYMPTON AND PLYMSTOCK

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